The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD.

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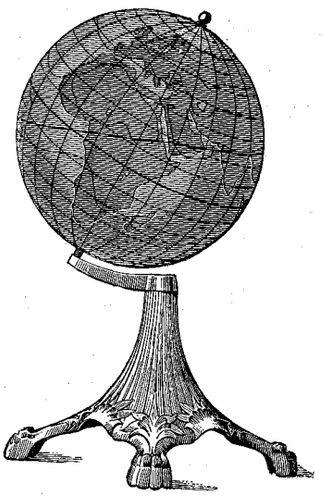

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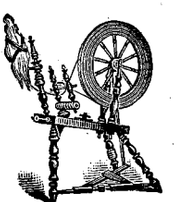

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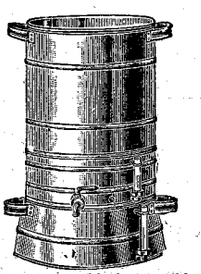

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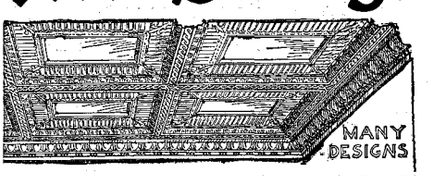

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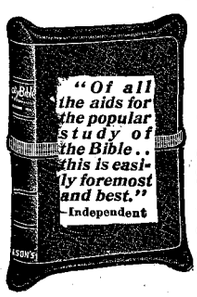

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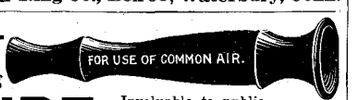

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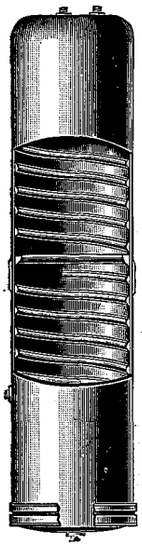

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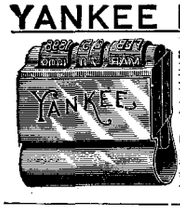

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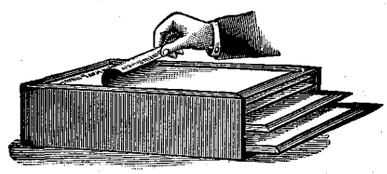

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The Literary Digest

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

NEGRO VIEWS OF RACE TROUBLES.

THE recent race conflict in the Carolinas occasioned some sharp comment in the few Afro-American papers of influence published in this country. The Washington *Bee* of November 12 contained two editorials, one declaring that it is better for the colored man to leave the South than to remain there and suffer outrages, another calling the Southern Democrats ingrates in view of the Republican President's appointments of "some of the most bitter rebels" to high office in the United States army. In its issue of November 19, *The Bee* asks, apropos the Carolina conflict, what have "these red-handed assassins" gained by giving "full vent to accursed thirst for negro blood"? It answers:

"Simply a few offices. What have they lost? Everything worth living for, and they have, just as we predicted, aroused the Northern conscience, and in due time a wave of vengeance will sweep over the South which will demolish and destroy Calhounism, Tillmanism, and Waddellism, and upon their ruin will be erected, for the first time in the history of this republic, the principles of justice. The North and her black allies impatiently await the day and hour."

A second editorial in the same issue of *The Bee*, under the caption "The Only Way," deserves quotation in full. It reads:

"The theories being advanced by some of our would-be leaders, touching the duty of the colored citizen at the South, are, to say the least, amusing. Some claim that the only way to live in harmony with the white people and at the same time to keep intact the elective franchise is to vote with them and disown all allegiance to the Republican Party. Others advise the colored people to abstain from politics altogether and to turn their attention exclusively toward material development. Neither of these theories is worth the time it takes to enunciate them, if we are to attach any importance to manhood, our constitutional and God-given rights, or our posterity. To pursue the policy of voting with the Democrats of the South would produce two direful results. In the first place it would express cowardly fear, an acquiescence in and an indorsement of the heinous method which characterized the Democratic Party of the South and a manifestation of knavery and deception hitherto unknown to the colored people. Moreover, the right of franchise would not be kept intact thereby, for the reason that enforced political affiliation is slavery, and slavery is inconsistent with the intelligent exercise of suffrage. In the second place the theory would not work.

"The whites at the South have on numerous occasions declared that they would not affiliate with the colored voter and maintained that the provisions declaring his citizenship were unconstitutional. It would therefore be worse than folly to seek our manhood rights through the contemplated medium of political prostitution. The advocates of political quiescence are equally in error. For the last fifty years the best men and women in this country have devoted their time, talent, and means to the political and intellectual emancipation of the colored people, believing that in them were the instincts and capabilities calculated to develop a manly and progressive people. The pulpit, the rostrum, and the press have thundered in defense of the civil and political rights of our people, which culminated in a bloody struggle in which right prevailed. This effort was vigorously kept up until the Constitution and the laws clothed the colored people with citizenship, and even now the best people in the land bid us God-speed and are doing all within their power to advance our cause. It were worse than ingratitude to ignore the moral forces which have brought us thus far and to bow and cringe before the spirit of tyranny, lawlessness, and crime. It is worse than cowardice to give up our rights because a mob demands it. And those who counsel our people lack the courage to fight for themselves and their posterity and should be regarded as alarmists and apologists.

"There is but one course to pursue in our unfortunate situation. The way to prove manhood is to act manly. And to act manly is not to bow to error and wrong, but to use every legitimate means to destroy the forces which have of late been urged against us. To do this we must pursue the even tenor of our way, striving to elevate our moral, intellectual, and material condition, and when it is our duty to exercise our suffrage, to do so intelligently, firmly, and trustingly. Our friends are not yet all gone, and if we show ourselves worthy and do our whole duty as men and citizens, there will be an arousal of public conscience which will assuredly result in an acknowledgment and protection of our civil and political rights. The duty of the colored people is plain. We must contend for our rights and look to God and liberty-loving people for assistance in gaining the victory."

A different view is taken by Booker T. Washington, of the Tuskegee Institute. In an address in Brooklyn, November 17, while expressly disclaiming any purpose to discuss the recent riots, he nevertheless plainly treated of the race issues involved. He spoke on "Some Lessons and Opportunities," saying, to begin with:

"In advance of any definite decision on the part of our Government as to what is to be its policy in relation to the islands that have recently fallen into our possession, I think all of you will agree with me that it is hardly possible to make my word to you this evening of much practical value. The most that can be done just now, perhaps, is to glean some lessons from our experience in lifting up the now nearly ten millions of negroes in this country during the last thirty years and apply these lessons as far as practicable to the elevation of those who are to come under our Government and influence in distant islands. It must be apparent at this time that the effort to put the rank and file of the colored people into a position to exercise the right of franchise has not been a success in those portions of our own country where the negro is found in large numbers. Either the negro was not prepared for any such wholesale exercise of the ballot as our recent amendment to the Constitution contemplated, or the American

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people were not prepared to assist and encourage him to use the ballot. In either case the result has been the same."

By way of telling in what the negro has succeeded in this country since his freedom, Professor Washington enumerated. Securing property, making himself a skilled workman, showing disposition and ability to receive mental culture, showing desire to receive and profit by religious training, exhibiting patience even while enduring wrong. On bravery:

"To be willing to defend one's country with his life you say is the highest test of patriotism and usefulness. Here you have a race but thirty-five years out of slavery, but a few hundred years removed from savagery. You place the negro soldiers of this race on the one hand by the side of the wealth and culture of New England and New York; on the other side of him you place the chivalry of the South. In front of him you place the soldiery of one of the oldest and most renowned countries of Europe. In this position with the highest type of Caucasian civilization on his right, on his left and in front, you say to him, now son of Africa, prove your right to be called a man, prove your claim to the title of American citizen. For answer, with a bravery and an impetuosity that shall ever live in song and story, with his country's national song, 'My Country, 'tis of Thee,' flowing from his lips, he scales the heights of San Juan and the battle is won for his country—but is it won for himself?"

While all these achievements are in the negro's favor, says Professor Washington, it remains true that efforts to share actively in government in America have not been a success. He continues:

"In my mind there is no doubt but that we made the mistake at the beginning of our freedom of putting the emphasis on the wrong end. Politics and the holding of office were emphasized almost to the exclusion of every other interest, and we accepted responsibilities which our experience and education had not fitted us to perform with success and credit.

"To my mind the past and present teach but one lesson—to the negro's friends and to the negro himself—that there is but one way out, that there is but one hope of salvation—and that is for the negro in every part of America to resolve from henceforth that he will throw aside every non-essential and cling only to essentials—that his pillar of fire by night and pillar of cloud by day shall be property, skill, economy, education, and Christian character. To us just now these are the wheat, all else the chaff. The individual or race that owns the property, pays the tax, possesses the intelligence and substantial character are the ones who are going to exercise the greatest control in government, whether they live in the North or whether they live in the South. The negro will be on a different footing in this country when it becomes common to associate a million dollars with a black skin. It is not within the province of human nature that the black man, who is intelligent and virtuous and owns and cultivates the best farm in his county, is the largest taxpayer, shall very long be denied all the respect and consideration given to any other citizen. Those who would help my race most effectually during the next fifty years can do so by assisting in our development along scientific and industrial training in connection with the highest mental and religious culture.

"Whether this Government can do for the millions of dark-skinned races to be found in Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippine Islands that which it has not been able to do for the now nearly 10,000,000 negroes and Indians is not for me to decide; whether you think we have so far elevated the negro and the Indian and solved the problem of making these two races a safe, helpful part of our government that we can admit more people of a different race on distant islands, who know not our language and religion, I leave you to judge; whether or not these strange people will so far excel the American negro in loyalty to country, patience, obedience to law, and forbearance, that you will accord them higher privileges than the American negro I must leave to your conscience and sense of justice. Whether or not the Anglo-Saxon race is ready to engraft millions more dark-skinned people into our civilization, suppose we let recent events in our own country determine.

"For my part, I say without hesitation that, judging by what I have observed in the South since the freedom of the black man, I do not believe that it is wise for the Government nor just to the people sought to be helped to confer unlimited suffrage upon any ignorant, poverty-stricken, inexperienced people. I would let the right to vote be interwoven with the ability to acquire intelligence or property, or both. . . .

"At the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute provision has already been made for the training of a number of students from Cuba and Porto Rico in academic, industrial, and religious branches. Already a number of these students are at Tuskegee, and we are ready and anxious to admit more as soon as funds are secured for their expenses.

"I would make one other plea in regard to the people who are to come under our jurisdiction—that we do not begin at the top instead of at the bottom—that we do not began by emphasizing the political side of life rather than the educational side. In this connection, it seems to me that if our federal Government has the power to put the ballot in the hands of ignorant people, the Government owes it to itself to put knowledge into their heads. . . .

"There have been placed in your midst nearly ten million negroes who in most of the elements of civilization are weak. Providence has placed them here not without a purpose. One object, in my opinion, is that the stronger race may imbibe a lesson from the negro in patience, forbearance, and child-like yet supreme trust in the God of the universe. This race has been placed here that the white man might have a great opportunity of lifting up himself by lifting up this unfortunate race.

"Amid the excitement, the glamour, the interest, the deeds of heroism that have clustered around our war let us not forget that there is a condition in the Southern part of our country that will demand our deepest thought and most generous help for years to come."

We quote also from three Afro-American editorials:

Courage the First Requisite.—"The action of the Democrats of North Carolina in seizing by force of arms upon the State government is well calculated to shake the faith of mankind in the permanency of free institutions. But this revolutionary attempt would not have succeeded with the horrors following so quickly in its wake, but for the utter absence of the saving quality of courage on the part of the white and colored leaders of the Republican Party.

"The governor's course was pusillanimous in the extreme.

"Editor Manly, whose indiscreet utterances were seized upon to fan into a raging flame the fury of race hatred, abjectly showed the white feather. He and every colored man who essays to lead must learn that the first great requisite is courage. No man, no race will preserve its rights that fears to die to maintain them. Nor will the world regard him as worthy of freedom who will not give his life if necessary in its defense.

"The greatness of every man and of every race, in its last analysis, is to be measured by indifference to death."—*The Herald, Brunswick, Ga.*

"Anarchy in the South."—"The white citizens of South Carolina and North Carolina have been in a state of insurrection and rebellion against state and federal authority for four weeks past; and the most significant feature of the disturbance of murder, intimidation, and incendiarism is that neither the governors of the two States nor the President of the United States has done anything to protect outraged citizens in their constitutional right to protection of life, liberty, and property. They have remained deaf, dumb, and blind to

A. L. MANLY,
Who was Editor of *The Record*, Wilmington, N. C.

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the outrageous condition of affairs, to all intents and purposes. They have allowed murder and intimidation and usurpation of government to proceed, just as if they had not sworn to defend constituted authority and to protect citizens in their life and property.

"We reiterate it: The President of the United States and the governors of North Carolina and South Carolina have failed to do their sworn duty under the Constitution in a revolutionary condition of affairs.

"We decline to be swept off our feet by the deplorable condition of affairs which has developed in Illinois, North Carolina, and South Carolina in the past six weeks. The situation calls for judicial coolness, in which an appeal can be made from Cæsar drunk to Cæsar sober, from apathetic American public opinion to aroused and outraged American public opinion, from the frenzy of mobocratic fury to law and order, from anarchical madness to lawful authority. We appeal from the revolutionary conditions which have prevailed in Illinois, North Carolina, and South Carolina during the past few weeks to the sentiment of respect for law and legal authority inherent in the character of American institutions and upon which their perpetuity depends.

"This nation can not afford to permit a revival of Ku-Klux, Red Shirt, and cognate diabolisms such as disgraced the Southern States from 1868 to 1876. It has grown too strong in virtue and justice and in respect for law and order to allow of any such revival.

"The Afro-American people of the nation have equal rights under the constitutions of federal and state governments to equal protection of the laws with other race elements of the population, and when these rights are denied or ignored by President or governor and offenders go unrebuked and unrestrained, a dangerous condition is allowed to hitch itself upon our public policy. If the weakest man in the republic can not be protected in his constitutional rights, the strongest man has no guaranty that his rights will be protected."—*The Age (T. Thomas Fortune's Paper), New York.*

On What Terms Shall There be Peace?—"We have been led to think that if we educated ourselves, bought property, and obeyed the laws of the lands, that we would be treated as other people. Why give us schools and churches if we are to remain hewers of wood and drawers of water?

"We want peace. How can we get it?

"On what terms will the negro be permitted to enjoy his home in the South in peace?

"Is it the desire of the white man that the negro should pay taxes and be subject to the laws of the country and yet have nothing to do with the making of the law? Is it the desire of our Southern white friends that we should abandon the ballot? It is seldom that we vote for other than Southern white men. Southern white men fall out and divide and ask us to vote for one side or the other, and we do this. Are we demons because we vote for white men? Now and then white men give us minor offices because we have voted for or aided them.

"Are we fiends for taking these offices?

"We should prefer to side politically with the South, but if a Southern white man treats us openly with any consideration, that white man is regarded as a 'nigger,' which means that he is lower than a dog. What are we to do? We want peace.

"It is proposed by our Southern white friends that we should never be more than menials. It matters not how much education, property, and religion we have. What encouragement do they propose to offer for useful citizenship?

"Every white boy is encouraged to look forward to promotion by his fellow citizens, provided he renders acceptable service to his fellow citizen. Is the negro boy forever to be an exception?

"Surely the distinguished and magnanimous efforts of the Southern States to educate the negro are not a farce. Why educate and citizenize him then if he is not to enjoy all the rights and privileges of citizenship?

"We want peace, and so we ask these questions. We want to live peaceably in this country, and so we want to know on what terms we can hope to live here.

"In short, how shall we render ourselves acceptable to our white neighbors?"—*The Baptist Truth, quoted in The Herald, Brunswick, Ga.*

RUINS OF "THE RECORD" OFFICE, WILMINGTON, N. C.

IS THE CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY BINDING?

IN view of the blocking of isthmian canal plans by the Clayton-Bulwer treaty [see THE LITERARY DIGEST, November 12] the question whether that treaty ought to be considered still binding is again raised in the press of this country. The New York *Sun* expresses the opinion that the Administration will hardly find the treaty an insurmountable obstacle to a canal controlled exclusively by the United States, in view of the friendly Anglo-American relations now manifest, and upon the binding nature of the treaty itself *The Sun* throws doubt as follows:

"*The Sun* has often pointed out that, altho the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, which gives to England and the United States a joint power of control over any canal cutting the isthmus, is by its terms perpetually binding, it was a compact made for a valuable consideration, in default of which the agreement would become terminable at the option of the injured party.

"At the time when the negotiations took place between Secretary Clayton and Sir Henry Bulwer, then the British Minister at Washington, the British Government had taken possession of several important points on the northern coast of Central America and had apparently begun a policy of aggression which threatened the eventual absorption of the whole isthmian region from the boundaries of Mexico to the boundaries of Colombia. It seemed to Secretary Clayton a matter of great moment that Great Britain, already planted to the north and east of us in Canada and the maritime provinces, should not also acquire a permanent lodgment in the central part of the continent. For the purpose of averting the evolution of a second British America on the mainland south of the Caribbean, he was willing to offer a valuable concession, and he accordingly agreed that Great Britain should share with the United States the control of any canal that should be constructed across the American isthmus, provided Great Britain would on her side pledge herself never to annex any part of Central America.

"After the treaty embodying the agreement had been signed, Sir Henry Bulwer notified our Secretary of State that he did not understand it to apply to the wood-cutting rights which had been long enjoyed by British subjects in the region known as the Belize. Mr. Clayton replied that such was also his understanding of the subject. As a matter of international law, this *ex post facto* interchange of opinions could by no possibility bind the parties to the treaty, the definition of whose rights must be sought in the text of the document itself. The British Government, however, did not content itself with the wood-cutting rights, entirely divorced from any assumption of sovereignty, which its subjects had been suffered to enjoy in the Belize by the Spanish rulers of Central America and which they had continued to exercise under the republican governments which succeeded to the sovereign powers previously possessed by Spain. On the contrary, when the United States became involved in a stupendous civil war, Great Brit-

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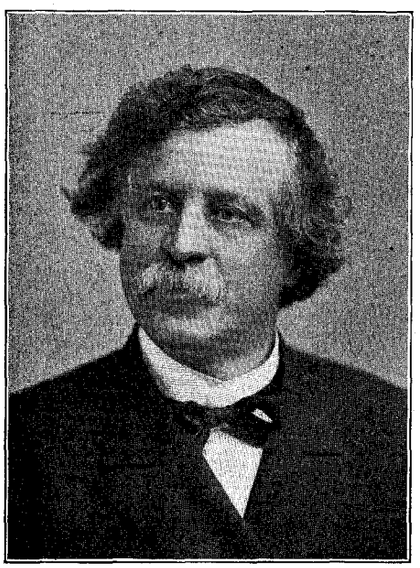

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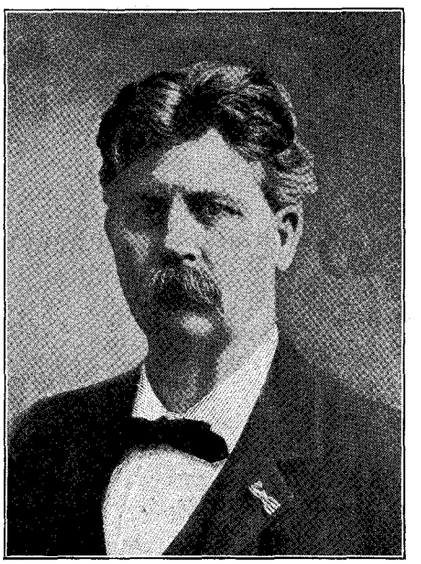

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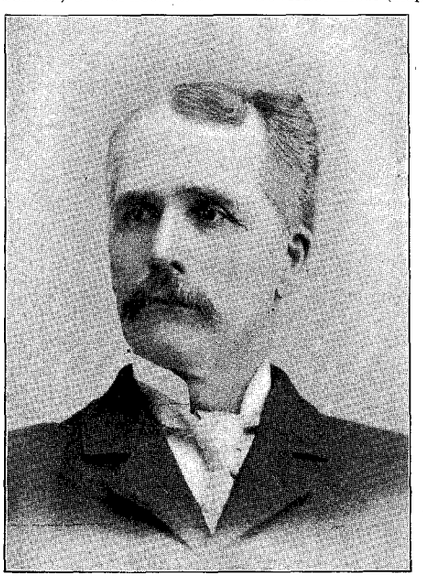

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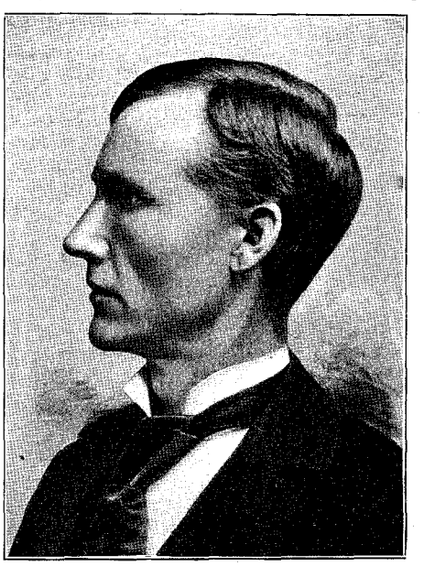

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ain proceeded to transform the settlement of wood-cutters in the Belize into a crown colony, invested with all the rights of sovereignty, which by successive encroachments upon the soil of Guatemala has been extended until it now covers some 14,000 square miles, or about twice the area of Massachusetts.

"The consideration for the Clayton-Bulwer treaty thus having been withdrawn, Secretary Frelinghuysen held that the treaty had become voidable at our option, and in the course of correspondence with the British Foreign Office he gave formal notice that the United States would henceforth treat it as void. From the ground thus taken by Mr. Frelinghuysen, President Cleveland receded, having twice permitted his Secretary of State, in correspondence with the British Foreign Office, to refer to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty as still binding."

RADICAL JOURNALS ON NOVEMBER ELECTIONS.

"THIRD party" and other journals engaged in political-reform propaganda in the United States are, for the most part, issued weekly, and in consequence their comments upon the recent elections come to this office late. The growth of the Socialist vote and the value of a policy of fusion are the chief topics of discussion by these papers.

In Massachusetts two members of the legislature, James F. Carey and Louis M. Scates, were elected on the Social-Democratic ticket. The national organization of the Social Democracy has Eugene V. Debs for leading organizer, and he took an active part in the campaign which resulted in the election of these men. Correspondence to the reform press from Haverhill says:

"[Carey and Scates] are the first Socialists to hold a seat in any legislative body in the United States. Carey has been president of the common council the last year, and his election was expected because of his being a shoeworker and having a large following of union men, but Scates surprised everybody by turning over one of the strongest Republican districts in the State.

"The strength of the Socialist Party has quadrupled since the organization of the Social Democracy, less than two years ago, and the increase is ascribed by the leaders in the two old parties to the business depression in recent years and numerous reductions made by shoe manufacturers! Carey has always been an important factor in labor circles. His vote was the largest ever given a representative candidate in the district and his election was by a majority of 257, with four candidates in the field.

"The Social Democratic Party was only organized last June, but it has been extremely active in a number of States. It resembles the Socialist Labor Party, but stands for a more American Socialism. It is the outgrowth of the Social Democracy, and Eugene V. Debs is the leading member. Debs has taken an active part in the Massachusetts campaign. He is the legitimate successor of Wendell Phillips, but in Boston he was barred out of Faneuil Hall.

"The Social Democratic Party stands strongly in favor of trades-unionism. Its national platform says:

"'The trades-union movement and independent political action are the chief emancipating factors of the working class, the one representing its economic the other its political wing, and both must cooperate to abolish the capitalist system of production and distribution.'"

Socialist-Labor Party returns so far reported to *The People*, New York, show in Connecticut about 3,000 votes, compared to 1,254 in 1896; in Rhode Island, 2,590 (Congress), compared to 1,386 (governor) last year; in Massachusetts about 10,000, compared to 6,301 in 1897; in Pennsylvania, 7,500 compared to 5,048 in 1897. The party polled 13,063 votes in Greater New York; 2,206 in Cleveland; 2,042 in Chicago; 1,920 in Syracuse; 1,300 in Buffalo; 915 in Rochester; about 900 in Minneapolis; 746 in Cincinnati; 259 in Indianapolis.

The Prohibition Party elected one member of the Illinois legislature, Frank S. Regan of Rockford. Rev. Silas C. Swallow, Prohibition and Independent candidate for governor in Pennsylvania, polled about 132,000 votes. Returns received by *The Voice*, New York, show, as compared with the party vote for President in 1896, marked gains in Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan; small gains in Tennessee, Texas, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and New Hampshire; local gains in California and Idaho; gains, except on governor, in New York. In Ohio the Prohibition vote approximates 8,000 compared to 5,068 for President in 1896, and the Reform-Union Party (Liberty-Prohibition) polled about 10,000 votes, compared to 2,716 in 1896, and secures a place on the official ballot.

Quotations from a variety of radical papers are appended:

Principles Bartered for Place.—"In the East we looked for Democratic gains, in the West losses, and just what we looked for has happened, what we anticipated come to pass. In the Middle Eastern States the Democrats have gained many Congressmen, in the South they have gained almost as many as there were to gain, and in the States of the West that were hotbeds of fusion the Fusionists have lost signally. We can only add that it served them right. The fusion leaders bartered away principle for place, party for office, to the unutterable disgust of the true men who followed them when they believed they were leading primarily in the interest of their fellow men, of the burdened and struggling masses and not of self. And bartering away principle for place they have lost the support that once gave them place, have met with their deserts.

"It is only through great gains in these fusion hotbeds that the Republicans have been able to keep control of the House. For that control they have to thank the mid-road Populists who have refused to longer bolster up the Democratic Party or support candidates bartering with that party for office, feeling full well that the masses of the people now struggling with injustice, now denied equal opportunities, would never regain their rights through the Democratic Party or the Republican, that the only hope of the people lay in the building up of a new party that would stand for equal opportunities for all, special privileges to none; that would regard man as master, money as servant, not treat money as master and man as slave; that would bend the knee not before the altar of Mammon, but follow the precepts of Christ; that would hold this for its motto: 'We shall carry principle into office with our candidates, or we care not to carry in the men.'"—*The American* (*Wharton Barker, Middle-of-the-Road Pop. Candidate for President in 1900, Editor*), *Philadelphia.*

"The Passing of Populism."—"With this campaign closes practically the work of the Populist Party as such. It has run its course. The curtain has fallen. The show is over. It has done a great work. It has earned the rest that it now takes. Six years of hardships in pioneering the way for something grander and better is enough. It has been six years of rehearsals for the big show that is to come later. While all seems dead and deserted, and the old-party orchestra is lulling the spectators to sleep with such tunes as 'the si en song of silver' and 'all on account of the tariff' there is a grand work going on behind the scenes. The next attraction will be Socialism, which is the big show in fact. Secure your tickets before the rush. Populism will move on to Socialism with the same degree of pride that thrills the heart when one moves from the 'sod shanty' into the new house. We welcome Socialism as the fruition of our hopes. We have lost nothing. Socialism is all of Populism plus more that is wholesome and good. Populists have made mistakes, but they would have been more than human if they had not. Instead of quarreling with each other over these mistakes let us profit by them in the future as we move one step higher; one step nearer to the realization of the goal to which all true, brave men and women have been tending. From Peter Cooper Greenbackism to the Union Labor Party; from the Union Labor Party to the Farmers' Alliance; from the Farmers' Alliance to Populism; from Populism to Socialism—the same great end and aim ever in view. So far all have been but rehearsals, by-plays, and advertising dodges for the great show that is coming. The philosopher finds no discouragement here. All is hope.

"'Truth crushed to earth shall rise again,
The eternal years of God are hers;
While error, wounded, writhes in pain,
And dies amid its worshipers.'"

—*Living Issues* (*Warren Foster, Pop. Candidate for United States Senator, Editor*), *Salt Lake City, Utah.*

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Silver Side-Tracked for the "Nigger" in North Carolina.—"The following editorial from the Charlotte *Observer* of November 11 is very significant. It contains a confession of a thing often charged by the People's Party and often denied by the machine leaders. It is as follows:

"'The first suggestion *The Observer* ever heard—it must have been a year ago—as to the policy of the Democratic Party for the campaign of 1898, was from Heriot Clarkson, Esq., one of the representatives-elect from this county to the next legislature, and it was that the fight should be made on the color line. Mr. Clarkson, a member of the state Democratic executive committee, proposed this policy to the committee at a meeting in the early spring of this year, and it went through by a majority of only two. It has proved to be a winning policy, and in common justice and fairness we make public Mr. Clarkson's record on it.'

"From the above it will be seen that over one year ago the Democratic state committee, a majority of which was against Bryan and silver, held a meeting in which they discussed whether or not they would run the next campaign with silver as the issue or with the negro as the issue. When a vote was taken it seems that the negro was on top by two majority. If there had been two or three more silver men on the committee we would have had a campaign with silver as the issue, and with the 20,000 majority who joined hands and carried the State for Bryan in 1896 united in this campaign to win a victory for silver by the same or a larger majority. This kind of campaign would have been a high plane, all of the friction, filth, and bloodshed of this campaign would have been avoided; it would have put all of the silver men on one side and all of the goldbugs and monopolists on the other; it would have put the negro forever in the background, and would have made white supremacy absolutely certain. But, as the Charlotte *Observer* says, the Clevelandites controlled the committee by two majority, hence this disgusting, deplorable, and shocking campaign."—*The Caucasian* (*Pop.*), *Raleigh, N. C.*

Fusion is Dead.—"The Kansas political pendulum has swung the other way again, and we are to have two years of Republican administration. In 1900 precedent will be followed by a Populist victory.

"It does not explain the result to say that the stay-at-home vote caused it any more than it does to state that the Republican ticket received the most votes. There is a reason for the refusal to go to the polls. What that reason is you may decide for yourself.

"One good result that comes from the election is that it announces the end of fusion in Kansas. Fusion was no doubt necessary, but simply so as a means of education and not as a scheme for office-grabbing. After the state conventions of the anti-Republican parties—which showed none of this spirit—the debasement of fusion was apparent in numerous counties. In some localities the Democrats were knifed by Populists, and in others the Democrats fought the People's Party. Fusion is dead. There should and will be a complete and compact organization of the reform forces for 1900, but there should be no quibbling and half-way business about it. There is no excuse for forming separate organizations. It is perhaps better that fusion has been killed by the election than that its end should have been brought about in an unfriendly way during the session of the legislature, or at a time when less time would have been given for preparation for 1900."—*The Advocate and News* (*Pop. Official Organ*), *Topeka, Kans.*

Socialism vs. Middle-Class Populism.—"Socialism, and with it the masses, is now reaping the benefit of the errors of Populism. By having pointed them out with firmness; by having firmly shown that the essence of Populism was middle class, and therefore hostile to the workers; by having persistently prophesied that, being a middle-class movement, it was bound to compromise, shuffle, and finally go down in disgrace; by never yielding to Populistic phrases, but always keeping the finger upon the essence of Populist declarations, and showing that the 'Socialistic' passages of Populist platforms were but bait, while the middle-class ones were the hook; by ruthlessly holding to the grindstone the noses of the Populist officials and thus exemplifying their anti-labor instincts and purposes—by doing all that the Socialist Labor Party was, during these six years, enabled to preach the sound doctrines of the social question in practical manner, in a manner that, had not Populism been there to hammer down, never could have been preached, exemplified, and proven. Of course, the leaders, with whose immediate schemes of personal profit such tactics interfered, were violent, and the swarms of Populist editors were ribald. But these were few compared to the audience that looked on and saw the fight. That audience heard, read, saw what the Socialist Labor Party said, wrote, did, and it by degrees, its intelligent elements realized that the Socialist Labor Party was right, Populism right along furnishing the proofs itself. Thus when the lie of Populism worn out, the truth of Socialism was there ready to be accepted.

"That the Socialist Labor Party has risen in Kansas, the classic ground of Populism; that it is present at the deathbed of Populism there, and that even the newspaper despatches admit that the Socialist Labor Party will draw large numbers of recruits from the ranks of the deceased party in that State—all that is an emphatic indorsement of the tactics that the Socialist Labor Party has followed through sunshine and through storms during the last six years."—*The People* (*Socialist Labor*), *New York.*

Ups and Downs of the Reform Party.—"An attempt was made to unite all reformers in the United States on the Democratic ticket in 1896. It failed. This year the attempt was repeated, but failed worse than in 1896. It must be quite evident to Populists, at least, that the Democratic Party can not be the uniting ground of reformers. That this fact is settled should be borne constantly in mind by every reformer. There are three million reformers in the United States—one million more than there were two and one-half years ago. These reformers will get together in time, and possibly in a very short time. We can not see why they should not be united in the People's Party, if it cuts loose from all alliance with either of the old parties in every locality. But if this can not be done, the sooner some step is taken for reorganization the better; but of course this step, whatever it is, should be taken by common consent of those who take an active part in advancing the cause. The reform party has had its ups and downs and changes of name, but the reform sentiment has always been on the increase. As long as converts to our reform measures are becoming more numerous we should feel encouraged, for these reformers will all be united before they become numerous enough to win. It is our belief that in 1896 minds were set to work to solve the money question that never could have been reached by reform literature or Populist orators, and we believe that campaign will in the long run prove to have increased the number of reformers by a million votes. The reform sentiment is stronger to-day than ever, and the fact that the organization known as the People's Party has apparently lost a portion of its followers

THE NEW CONGRESSMAN FROM UTAH STARTS FOR WASHINGTON.

MR. BRYAN—"Hooray! He's stronger than ever. Don't you see that tail wiggle."

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should not discourage any reformer."—*The Missouri World (Middle-of-the-Road Pop.), Chillicothe, Mo.*

"Fooled All the Time."—"Now the Republican press will declare that the McCleary bill was fully understood by the American people, that it was first introduced five years ago under the name of the Baltimore plan, that it was embodied in the report of the Indianapolis conference, that it was sent to Congress in a special message with the approval of the President, that it was introduced in the last Congress, that a favorable report was made upon it, and that it was honestly and fairly submitted to the people and approved by them in the election of a Republican majority in both branches of Congress. It remains to be seen whether Lincoln was wrong when he said that 'you can't fool the people all the time.'"—*The Independent (Pop.), Lincoln, Nebr.*

Prohibition Thanksgiving.—"Everywhere, almost, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, in spite of the influences brought to bear upon them, Prohibitionists have held firmly for their principle, and have voted more solidly for Prohibition than before since 1892. In many States they show such handsome increase as to warrant real enthusiasm—notably Michigan, Indiana, and Illinois; while much of the division and bitterness which resulted in 1896 have passed away, and our party ranks are largely restored to harmony.

"Here in New York the utmost pressure was brought to bear against us with all the tremendous leverage of war feeling and openly attempted bribery, and yet our men held true, full 20,000 of them at least, and bore their colors bravely as any man bore his on San Juan hill. They were not cowards, and they could not be scared; they were patriots and philanthropists, and they could not be bought.

"And for this let us render fervent thanks.

"We may well remember, too, a number of blessed evidences that our cause is really gaining ground:

"The church-doors open more freely, and the pulpits utter our truths with greater freedom and frequency.

"Prejudice against Prohibition—the term and the fact—is wearing away.

"Education as to the principle goes forward encouragingly on many lines, and will bear fruit.

"The need of a party, to establish the principle in government, is not so widely and so vehemently denied.

"A decided respect for our party has been conquered among a great multitude who do not yet support it, but who would not like to see it die.

"The party is on the up grade once more, and its principle is bound to win!

"Have Prohibitionists cause for Thanksgiving?

"YEA, VERILY!"—*The Facts (Proh.), Elmira, N. Y.*

Single-Tax Disappointments.—"To one class of voters the elections were unalloyed disappointments. We refer to single-taxers. In Delaware, where there is a single-tax party, probably the only one in the world, the single-tax vote of two years ago was not increased. In fact there was a falling-off. But as that was about in the proportion of the falling-off in the total vote, the single-tax party may be said to have held its own. In 1896 its vote was 1,146 in a total of 38,520; in 1898 it was about 900 in a total of about 30,000. But the managers of the little party claim to have defeated the Democrats in Delaware and to have made the State Republican.

"In Washington and California the single-tax question was at least a more sensational feature of the elections than in Delaware. The Republicans of Washington fought a 'local-option-in-taxation' amendment to the constitution, which the Democrats, Populists, and Silver Republicans had indorsed, doing so upon the ground that this amendment would be an entering wedge for the single tax; and in California they fought Maguire, the nominee for governor, of the Democrats, Populists, and Silver Republicans, upon the ground that he is a well-known single-tax advocate. In both States the attack upon the single tax was virulent. In both the issue was refused, nominally because it was not an issue of the campaign, but really because the fusion managers were in sympathy with the Republicans regarding this question. The constitutional amendment was defeated in Washington and Maguire was defeated in California."—*The Public, Chicago.*

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THE European war cloud is caused by the reign-makers.—*The Republic, St. Louis.*

ESTERHAZY has told the truth at last. He has confessed himself to be a liar.—*The Tribune, New York.*

THE Spaniards are still shouting for delay, but they are liable to slip up on their manana peal.—*The Times, Richmond.*

ANOTHER company purposes to dig a Nicaragua canal that will be deep enough to float a few bonds.—*The Tribune, Detroit.*

IT is strange there should be so much rioting in Porto Rico, where there are no colored postmasters.—*The Herald, Baltimore.*

APPARENTLY the only way to get the *Maria Teresa* into American waters is to annex Cat Island.—*The Express, Buffalo.*

THE sentiment in favor of holding the Philippines would be less intense if somebody would explain how to let go.—*The Tribune, Detroit.*

IT is odd that the most sarcastic references to the very human desire of Cubans to hold offices come from Ohio.—*The Republican, Springfield.*

SPANISH diplomacy is a good deal like tobogganing. It slides in a quick reply, and then walks back about four miles.—*The Journal, Minneapolis.*

AFTER years of service as drum-major of the G. O. P., Mr. Depew believes he is competent to take charge of a symphony chorus.—*The Post, Pittsburg.*

IT will now be in order for the committees on public speakers to secure prominent Englishmen to deliver the Fourth of July orations.—*The Plain-dealer, Cleveland.*

THE testimony before the investigation commission these days is making General Shafter hump to keep his laurel wreath on straight.—*The Tribune, Detroit.*

AS the governor of North Carolina said to the governor of South Carolina, it will be a long time between negro office-holders.—*The Commercial, Louisville.*

SPAIN might try a few centuries of Monroe doctrine for the recuperation of her exhausted energies. Our copyright on it seems to have expired.—*The Ledger, Philadelphia.*

DEEPLY WOUNDED.—Ethel: "You say he was wounded before Santiago?" Jack: "Yes; two months before. The President refused him a commission as major-general, you know."—*Judge, New York.*

DISGUSTED.—"What makes you think you were defeated by fraud?" "I paid for 163 votes in the second precinct, and the books show that I got a total of only 155 there. Our election system is simply rotten."—*The Leader, Cleveland.*

NON-COMMITTAL.—Alderman's Wife: "I see that the members of the Spanish Cortes don't get any salary at all. I wonder how they live?" Alderman: "Maria, I never divulge professional secrets, especially to women."—*The News, Chicago.*

READY FOR US.—"I have a scheme to floor the Americans if we don't like their methods," says the Filipino.

"What is it?"

"We'll spring a copy of their Declaration of Independence on them."—*The North American, Philadelphia.*

NO LONGER A GAME OF CHANCE.

President McKinley now holds a winning hand.
—*The Journal, Minneapolis.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

THE FIRST HOPE OF GREAT LITERATURE.

NOT in historical material, nor in material furnished by science, does this hope lie, according to Charles Leonard Moore; but in the myth and the legend. And literature, he thinks, to be great, must break away from the heels of applied science and turn its face toward the hills where the old eternal life of dream allures and eludes.

"We are no longer images of our Maker," complains Mr. Moore, "but a conglomeration of cells and unconscious cerebration." The figure of the Over Man, who plays ducks and drakes with the universe, wakes no responsive thrill in our imagination. We await the philosopher who will restore us our heroes and our myths. He goes on to say (*The Dial*, November 16):

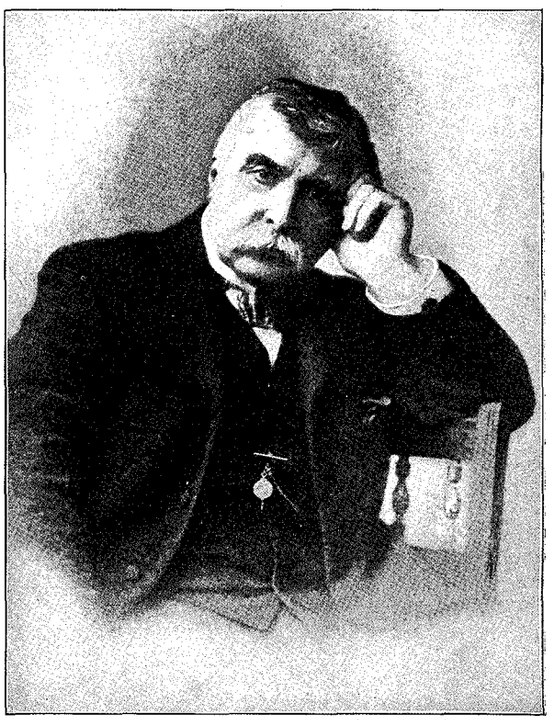
"Wagner hesitated in choosing for the trial of his greatest powers between the historical Barbarossa and the legendary Siegfried—and he finally rejected the first because he felt that the history had not the truth or significance of the myth. It is, indeed, in the direction of the myth that we must turn for the first hope of great literature. The myth-making instinct is its life-blood. To allegorize the facts of nature or humanity, to fasten upon and exalt certain elemental traits and types, is the primal instinct. The conscience, the aspirations, the very essence of races, speak in their myths. Yet myths are always an individual product. People never assembled in convention to make one, as we do to nominate a president. Some sensitive poet-soul first embodied in words an appearance of nature or a human experience. Another added to this, another interpreted it, another satirized it, until it became a possession of the tribe and the world. In this view the process is always going on. The great figures of history, as they are accepted by mankind, are in the main myths. The mere trivial truths of biography are overridden by the sum of impression. Here in America we are unfortunate in not having a background deep enough for these ghosts and guides of life to gather in any number—yet we have done what we could. I can not recall any other instance of a superior race accepting the legends of an inferior and savage one, and making literature out of them. Yet this is what Longfellow effected with Indian mythology in Hiawatha, and Cooper with Indian legends in the Pathfinder romances. Hawthorne was driven to import into Puritan life Old-World ideas, most assuredly foreign to such an environment—the search for the elixir of youth, for instance, the phantasies of ancestral curses, of a reincarnated faun, and many others. Poe's poetry and romances belong to the region of abstraction, metaphysics, rather than of myth. All these writers were conscious in their efforts after what must have seemed to their contemporaries unreality. In the critical jargon of to-day, they were not sincere. Yet they achieved great successes—the greatest our literature has known. There is no reason why their successors should not follow in their footsteps. Imagination lies dormant in the mind of man, and only needs a touch to evoke it."

A writer in *The Spectator* considers a phase of the same subject—the relations of the scientific spirit to modern literature. While he finds some reassurance in the public's fine sensitiveness to the imaginative appeal made by narratives of great adventure, he also deplores the fact that our literary demand is influenced strongly by the tendency of modern thought in directions purely material and practical. He says:

"The passion of our age is for truth, for exact knowledge. The thoughtful critic will see in this passion certain very real dangers. 'Truth, tho it crush me,' said Carlyle, and within the limits imposed by the constitution of man, the exclamation was sound and right; tho it must be remembered that the discovery of truth is but one of the ends appointed to humanity, and it is not the highest end either. Wherever the purely scientific and analytic spirit crushes or injures the spirit of tenderness and sympathy it becomes harmful and pernicious. In order to find out what actually takes place in the material world, men have condoned not a few offenses against the very moral law of our being. The exclusive predominance of the scientific temper, unrelated to the desire to use science for human welfare, would not produce a very desirable world to live in; and were it to prevail for a time, it would certainly lead to a probably dangerous reaction toward sentiment, emotion, and excessive femininity. The healthy progress of mankind seems, *inter alia*, to depend on a right adjustment of the passion for knowledge with the capacity for deep feeling. We have said this in order to guard ourselves against the assumption that, when we emphasize the fact of a growing tendency to scientific fact, to a strong desire for knowing the facts, whether of the material earth or the affairs of its human inhabitants, we ignore the more vital objects of human nature. We are convinced that 'whether there be knowledge it shall vanish away,' and that the right relations of the soul are the supreme ends for which man was called into being. But 'meanwhile there is our earth here,' as Browning said; it is ours to develop and subdue, and we must know all about it. We must scale its heights, dive to its depths, analyze its crust, control its forces, and use it as a great trust committed to our hands. The tendency, we say, of human thought and energy, in our time, is in this direction; it is a tendency toward science and realism, toward accurate knowledge, and away from romanticism, sentiment, make-believe."

TISSOT'S "LIFE OF CHRIST."

TISSOT'S remarkable series of water-color paintings and pen-and-ink studies illustrative of the life of Christ, now on exhibition at the American Art Galleries in Madison Square, New York, is attracting much attention. The exhibition consists of 350 paintings and 111 drawings and sketches, the originals of the



MR. J. JAMES TISSOT.

illustrations of "The Life of Our Lord Jesus Christ," published in Paris in 1896 at $500 a volume. These pictures are the fruit of ten years of M. Tissot's life, during which time he made four pilgrimages to Palestine. The New York *Sun* says:

"It is marvelous indeed that in a space of time comparatively so short he could have composed and executed in the finished manner that marks his work this remarkable series of pictures. Taken with the years that must have been given to research and study, it appears more like the work of a lifetime. It is to be noted in the first place that the execution of the pictures, most of them painted in water-color, is as finished as that of Detaille or Meissonier. The types and costumes of the figures, the land-

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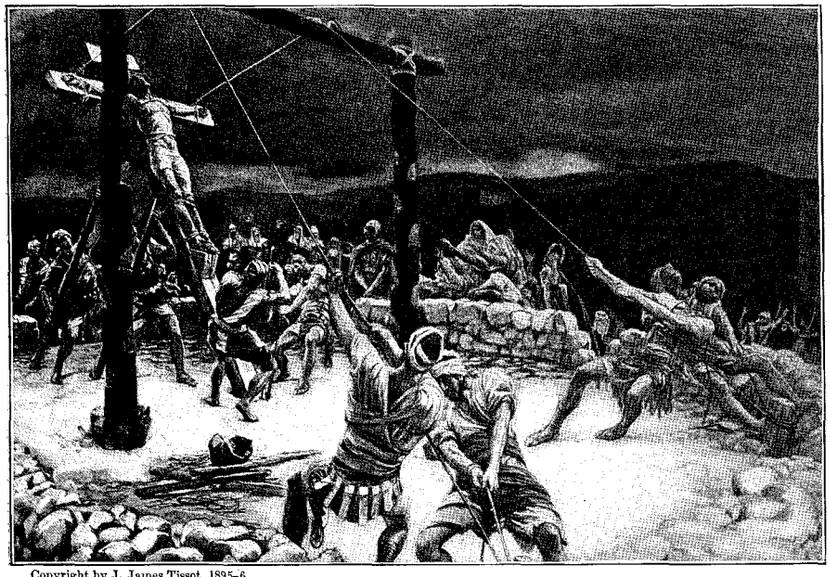
scapes, and the architectural settings are as carefully studied and painted as those to be found in isolated works by various artists who are noted for their veracity as Orientalists or others who have derived fame from artistic and painstaking painting of human figures."



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THE RAISING OF THE CROSS.
Permission of the American Art Association.

Mr. Charles H. Caffin, in *The Criterion*, writes of M. Tissot's work:

"There is no hesitation in his methods of work, no roundabout searching for results through the intermediary of models. His hand works in complete obedience to the brain. His imagination summons up a crowd of people, representing a multiform variety of gesture and color, but animated by a single emotion. Evidently the scene grows rapidly, almost spontaneously. He includes in one of these little pictures, which is only an incident in the huge undertaking, a result that many men would have had to spend a year upon.

"He introduces his backgrounds, whether of open country, street scenes, or interiors, in such a way that they assist the sentiment of the picture without detracting from the action of the characters. In this way he has obtained realism without being realistic. Herein is his greatest achievement. The distinction is so subtle that it is hard to fix it in words, but a careful study of this collection can not fail to make it clear. Perhaps one comprehends it in a negative way. One finds that the perception of the old familiar story has been remarkably quickened. From out the shadow-land of imagination it emerges into brilliant sunshine upon hill slopes overlooking a lake of sapphire blue, or into the tortuous streets of Jerusalem, or into the somber sumptuousness of Herod's palace. Our mental picture is not rudely disturbed. It is enforced, defined, and visualized. Then one studies the details and finds them rich in suggestiveness, but never intrusive; unmistakably in spirit with the biblical story, and falling into their place as simply and naturally as the words in the old Bible story.

"The scenery of Palestine, when represented in a photograph, is particularly uninteresting, but in M. Tissot's drawings the reverse is the case. As he says, the beauty lies in the coloring: the pink and yellows of the rocky hills; the dull red of the soil, the purple shadows, the peculiarly vivid greens of fresh young herbage after rains, and the dark green or gray of olive-trees. And over all is a brilliancy of sunshine that scintillates. In contrast with the dainty radiance of the background are the costumes of the people. White is largely used, especially in the headdress, but the draperies are low in tone; dull blues and reds, browns and greens, a rich, rude harmony that is very impressive. Where studies were impossible and M. Tissot has had to depend entirely upon his imagination, he gives expression to much originality. His representation of angels, for example, is very striking. He wraps their bodies round with diverse wings, so that only the heads and hands appear. These wings have the texture and some of the color of the plumage of a peacock. They are not constructed on anatomical principles, but are creatures purely of the imagination."

The New York *Times* says:

"The art of Tissot, as is certainly conclusively proved by these pictures, is an original art. He follows no master, but works out his problems in his own way. A strong draftsman and an admirable portrayer of character and expression, his work is noted for these points and for its groupings and composition. He is essentially dramatic, and there is a good deal of the illustrator even in his best work. While not a colorist, and while in truth his color is for the most part cold and thin, he sometimes introduces a bit of color in a landscape or gives a note in a costume most attractive and fascinating. It is astonishing that he should have been able to complete the work in the time which he is said to have given to it, for it is delicate, and much of the detail is remarkable."

The following comments are from *The Evening Post*, New York:

"Few of these [pictures] exceed in size the open pages of the catalog, while many are not more than half that size. They are unequally divided between pen-and-ink drawings, crowded with almost microscopic detail, and designs in 'body' or opaque watercolors almost as elaborate. It is, therefore, almost a physical impossibility to scrutinize consecutively each number in a way to get at its meaning and worth, for, to speak quite frankly, the first impression, due to the size of the works, is rather meager and disappointing. Gradually, however, each design, on examination, reveals such painstaking research in the matter of 'types,' costumes, architecture, and surroundings that each in its turn excites wonder and compels admiration, however cold they may otherwise leave you.

"Most of the panels swarm with figures clothed in curious and often effective costumes, painted with an amazing skill, rare enough in these days. As extreme examples of this class may be mentioned No. 275, 'The Forum, Site of the Gabbatha,' which is crowded with tiny figures looking astonishingly alive, and No. 115, 'Raising of the Widow's Son at Nain.' The pen-and-ink drawings are hardly less marvelous, for, all unaided by color, M. Tissot succeeds, with the lightest of pens, in conveying, on a few square inches of paper, a sense of the dignity of the hills and valleys of the Holy Land."

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MARY MAGDALENE BEFOR HER CONVERSION.
Permission of the American Art Association.

M. James Tissot was born in 1836 at Nantes, in France. As a youth he went to Paris, studied art under Flandrian and Lamothe, and exhibited at the Salon when only twenty-three years old. His earlier pictures drew their subjects from medieval times, but his real success came when he began drawing and painting the modern woman. In

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this field he became famous in England and France. In 1886 he disappeared, and it was some time before his friends learned that he was traveling and studying in Palestine. This was the beginning of his next ten years' work, the result of which has already created a profound sensation in London and Paris.

HOW "CYRANO DE BERGERAC" GREW.

THE actor Coquelin, who brought out "Cyrano" in Paris, has been telling Mr. Eliot Gregory what he knows about Rostand's laborious efforts in the creation of this masterpiece. Coquelin, it appears, had promised to take any play the young author might produce, cancel all other engagements, and bring it out with the least possible delay. They finally agreed on the plot of "Cyrano," Rostand with enthusiasm, Coquelin with some misgivings. The interview (as reported for the New York *Times*) continues:

EDMOND ROSTAND.

"I found out later that Rostand had gone straight home and worked for nearly twenty hours without leaving the study, where his wife had found him at daybreak, fast asleep with his head on a pile of manuscripts. He was at my rooms the next day before I was up, sitting on the side of my bed, reading the result of his labor. As the story unfolded itself I could hardly contain my satisfaction. His idea of putting the quaint interior of the Hôtel de Bourgogne Theater on the stage was most original, and the balcony scene, even in outline, enchanting. After the reading Rostand dashed off as he had come, and for many weeks I saw no more of him."

Rostand's work was interrupted, but he soon began again, and took to dropping in on Coquelin at early morning hours "to read some scene hot from his ardent brain." Coquelin says:

"Seated by my bedside, if not actually on the coverlid, he would declaim his lines until, lit at his flame, I would jump out of bed, and, wrapping my dressing-gown hastily around me, would seize the manuscript out of his hands, and, before I knew it, find myself addressing imaginary audiences, poker in hand in lieu of a sword, and, with any hat that came to hand doing duty for the plumed headgear of our hero. Little by little, line upon line, the masterpiece grew under his hands. My career as an actor has thrown me in with many forms of literary industry and dogged application, but the power of sustained effort and untiring, unflagging zeal possessed by that fragile youth surpassed anything I had seen.

"As the great work began taking form Rostand hired a place in the country so that no visitors or invitations might tempt him away from his daily toil. Rich, young, handsome, married to a woman all Paris was admiring, with every door, social or Bohemian, wide open before his birth and his talent, he voluntarily shut himself up for over a year in a dismal suburb, allowing no amusement to disturb his incessant toil. Mme. Rostand has since told me that at times she seriously feared for his reason and his life, that he averaged ten hours a day steady work, and when the spell was on him would pass night after night at his study-table rewriting, cutting, modeling his play, never contented, always striving after a more expressive adjective, a more harmonious or original rime, casting aside a month's finished work without a second thought when he judged that another form expressed his idea more perfectly.

"That no success is cheaply bought I have long known; my profession above all others is calculated to teach us that truth.

"If Rostand's play is the best this century has produced, and our greatest critics are unanimous in pronouncing it equal, if not superior, to Victor Hugo's crowning efforts, the young author has not stolen his laurels, but gained them leaf by leaf during the endless midnight hours of toil and brain-wringing effort—a price that few in a generation would be willing or capable of giving for fame. The labor has been in proportion to the success; it always is! I doubt if there is one word in his 'duel ballad' that has not been changed again and again for a more fitting expression, as one might assort the shades of a mosaic until a harmonious whole is produced. I have there in my desk whole scenes that he discarded because they were not essential to the action of the piece. They will probably never see the light now, yet are as brilliant and cost their author as much labor as any that the public applauded to-night."

Then Coquelin describes the success of the first night as follows:

"Never, never have I lived through such a night. Victor Hugo's greatest triumph, the first night of 'Hernani,' was the only theatrical event that can compare to it, and that was injured by the enmity of a clique who persistently hissed through the performance. There is but one phrase to express the enthusiasm at our first performance—*une salle délire* alone gives any idea of what took place. As the curtain fell on each succeeding act the entire audience would rise to its feet shouting and cheering for ten minutes at a time. The coulisse and the dressing-rooms were packed by the critics and the author's friends, beside themselves with delight. I was trembling so I could hardly get from one costume into another, and had to refuse my door to every one. Amid all this confusion Rostand alone remained cool and seemed unconscious of his victory. He continued quietly giving last recommendations to the figurants, overseeing the setting of the scenes, thanking actors as they came off the stage with the same self-possessed urbanity he had shown during the rehearsals, and finally when the play was over, and we had time to turn and look for him, our author had disappeared, having quietly driven off with his wife to their house in the country, from which he never moved for a week."

Edward E. Hale, Jr., writing in *The Dial* (November 16), considers the character of *Cyrano* in the light of the literary influences which paved the way for its reception. He thinks that *Cyrano* "is, and will remain, one of the great characters which the French literature of our time offers to the world," and he considers its relationship to the period of romance in French fiction, when the elder Dumas and George Sand swayed the scepter, and to the Realistic reaction represented by such men as Balzac, Dumas *fils*, Flaubert, and Zola, which has more lately held dominion. Mr. Hale says:

"And now that the century is coming to an end, France presents another figure—and that not realistic, but now romantic again—presents it to a world which is all ready to enjoy romance once more. Just as a generation fed on Scott welcomed d'Artagnan, so a generation fed on Stevenson welcomes Cyrano de Bergerac. The pendulum has swung back again.

"When, after the duel in the first act, a brilliant and heroic musketeer strides out of the crowd and shakes the victorious *Cyrano* by the hand and vanishes, the incident is more significant than the audience appreciates. 'Who is that gentleman?' says *Cyrano* to *Cuigy*. '*D'Artagnan*,' says he, and *Cyrano* turns round; but the older hero is gone, and *Cyrano* holds the attention alone. The two are alike, and are different. Both are heroes who fire the old-time savage element of the soul—Gascons, swordsmen, invincible, men of the dominating word and the con-

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vincing stroke, hot-blooded, honorable, heroic. But the difference: one is tall, handsome, brilliant, magnificent, and the other is almost grotesque. . . . . .

"It is, to me, a little curious to contrast three ideal figures of the English, German, and French dramas. I am thinking, beside *Cyrano de Bergerac*, of *Heinrich the Bell Founder*, and *Marchbanks* in 'Candida.' Of these three poets, the only one whom we can really call a good man is the Frenchman. *Heinrich's* idealism is such that his poor wife is driven to drown herself. *Eugene* loves the wife of his friend, and would take her away if she had not still the idea that her husband needed her. Such things we pass over in great men, altho we should be annoyed at them in our personal friends. But *Cyrano* needs no apology. So far as the play tells us, he is a good man, kindly, unselfish, loyal. Of course, the German and the English plays do not shock us—we have got bravely over all that. But here is a French play that you can go to with—oh, various people, say whom for yourself—and in such company enjoy much more than you would even 'Sodom's Ende' or 'The Second Mrs. Tanqueray.' That seems to me a curious thing.

"Perhaps, then, the most noteworthy fact about 'Cyrano de Bergerac' is not so much that M. Rostand should have written it, as that France and the world should have accepted it."

TOLSTOY'S POSITION ON ART RESTATED.

IT will be remembered that the abstract of Tolstoy's new book, "What Is Art?" was made for our columns in instalments in a Russian magazine before an American or English edition appeared. It will be remembered also that, in the preface to the English and American editions (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, August 13, 1898) Tolstoy tells of the mutilations to which his work was subjected by the Russian censor. Mr. Aylmer Maude, who translated the work for the American edition from the original (not the censored) Russian text, sends us the following restatement of Tolstoy's position:

The article on "What Is Art?" published in THE LITERARY DIGEST is a very fair sample of much that has been written about the book; but, nevertheless, I fear that it quite misrepresents Tolstoy's position. I wish, however, to point out that the writer has an excuse in the fact that he was reviewing a Russian edition mutilated by the censor, and not the English edition, of which Tolstoi says in his preface: "I request all who are interested in my views on art only to judge of them by the work in its present shape."

For brevity's sake I will quote only three instances.

The critic says: "Tolstoy boldly declares that ancient Greece or Rome produced no art at all, and that not one of the poets and dramatists accepted by the world as men of genius in the last five hundred years was a true artist: Dante, Shakespeare, Goethe, Schiller, Byron, Shelley, Pushkin are rejected by Tolstoy as men without claims to our admiration."

Now for the facts of the case. Tolstoy says: "From the religious perception of the ancient Greeks flowed the really new, important, and endlessly varied feelings expressed by Homer and the tragic writers" (p. 74).

And again:

"When a universal artist such as were some of the Greek artists," etc. (p. 79).

And again:

"Such has always been the nature of good, supreme art; the 'Iliad,' the 'Odyssey,'" etc. (p. 102).

Of the seven authors specially mentioned by the critic, Tolstoy certainly thinks that the two first have been greatly overrated, and that some of their most famous works are not good art; but he nowhere asserts that they have produced no works of art.

Of Goethe's "Faust," Tolstoy says that it "may be very well executed and be full of mind and every beauty," but he gives his reasons for thinking that a work "founded on something borrowed" fails to produce a really artistic impression (p. 111, etc.).

Of Pushkin he says: "His short poems, 'Evgenig Onegin,' 'The Gypsies,' and his stories—works all varying in quality, but *all true art*" (p. 121).

Schiller's work, "The Robbers" is expressly mentioned among the examples he gives of the highest art (p. 166).

While as to Byron and Shelley, it happens that they are not once alluded to in the whole 212 pages of the book.

My next instance is one in which the critic seems to have missed his own way and almost certainly will have misled his readers. He says:

"But what in modern literature comes under the Tolstoy definition of art? Here is what he recognizes under the head of religious art" (works by five writers). "Under the art of everyday life Tolstoy enumerates these" (works by eight writers).

This reads as tho Tolstoy had tried to give a *list* of the works that come up to his standard. In reality, he only offers a few *examples*, and says: "My only purpose in mentioning examples of works of this or that class is to make my meaning clearer."

Even more serious than the above is the misrepresentation of Tolstoy's attitude toward beauty. This critic says: "Beauty must be sacrificed, neglected. The poetic element in art degrades it." And he quotes the poet Minsky as saying: "The essence of Tolstoy's new teaching about art is the rejection of beauty and we understand why he detests beauty." "Tolstoy had to begin by rejecting beauty as something low, evil, and demoralizing." "He tells us that art which gives pleasure is low art."

Now all I can say is that this is *simply untrue*. Tolstoy expressly says that "admiration of and delight in the combination of lines and colors" is fit matter for art, and that such art may be worthy of esteem (p. 171, etc.). Again, he says that the technic of the good art of the future, "if by technic is understood clearness, *beauty*, simplicity, and compression in works of art," will be far better than to-day (p. 194).

And again the artist of the future "will delight" people (p. 197).

It is perfectly true that Tolstoy does not consider that "the conception of beauty can supply *a standard* for works of art," and this because he can not discover any satisfactory objective definition of the word beauty, a word which seems so simple to those who talk without thinking. Subjectively "beauty" seems to mean "that which pleases, not having personal advantage for its aim."

Tolstoy sets out to discover what is really most precious to the well-being of humanity, among all the vast realms of art "with which all human life is filled." It would surely be as unreasonable of him to say that the criterion should be "beauty" as it would be to say to a lady who was specially fond of sweets and ices that the criterion by which she should decide what is the best food is preference for "that which pleases us."

In conclusion, I would give one word of advice to students of Tolstoy's scientific works on theology, economics, politics, or art whose primary wish is to understand. Bear in mind that Leo Tolstoy is an emphatic writer. He is always writing for those who wish to understand, and seldom cares to safeguard himself against those who wish to misunderstand and contradict. He says what he means, and, if anything, he rather overemphasizes it. Never, therefore, try to read more into his words than he has put there. For instance, if, insisting that humanity progresses, Tolstoy says that it is not "the very best that can be done by the art of nations after 1,900 years of Christian teaching, to choose as the ideal of their life the ideal that was held by a small, semi-savage, slave-holding people who lived 2,000 years ago," do not overlook the fact that he quite realizes that those old Greeks *did* "imitate the nude human body extremely well," and *did* "erect buildings pleasant to look at," *i.e.*, which were beautiful.

Finally, whatever we may think of Tolstoy's teaching, let us admit that he probably knows how to sign his own name. His autograph stands on the first page of "What Is Art?"—T-o-l-s-t-o-y.

NOTES.

MR. RUSKIN is said to derive an income of $20,000 a year from his sixty-four books, and Mr. Swinburne, altho he revises more than he writes, makes $5,000 per annum by his poems.

THE demand on the public libraries at present is for work on territorial expansion, our new possessions, new races under the American flag, etc. Captain Mahan's "Influence of Sea Power" is seldom left on the shelf.

HALL CAINE expects to receive for his new novel, "The Drunkard," a larger price than has ever before been paid for a work of fiction. The English and American rights to "The Christian," it may be remembered, netted him $50,000.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

DREAM AND REALITY.

IN an article on this subject contributed by M. Camille Melinand to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, we are told that none of the usual distinctions made between dream life and real life will hold. Some say that in waking as distinguished from sleep our senses concur in assuring us of the reality of things. This distinction is imaginary, according to the author. He says (we quote a translation made for *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly*, November):

"Our senses likewise seem to support one another in dreams. We dream not only that we see an object, but also that we feel and hear it. When I dream of meeting a friend, I believe that I see him and shake hands with him and hear him speak. There is, therefore, a complete identity of the two conditions as to this point, and the thing that appears to me in a dream is a 'bundle of sensations,' visual, tactile, auditive, muscular, and often olfactory, just as it appears to me when awake."

The asserted difference that when awake we find that others agree with us in recognizing the reality of things, also falls, according to M. Melinand, for when asleep we dream that we mingle with other men who perceive the same objects that we do. It is only when we wake that we change our point of view. The incoherency of dreams—their absurd oddness and grotesqueness—seems at first sight to furnish a difference; but the oddness is such only to us when we are awake. To quote again:

"While we are dreaming everything seems simple and normal and regular to us. We are not at all astonished at what happens. We find it all right to be in two countries at the same time, and we understand very well how one person can be changed into another. The conversations we have—those which are utterly unthinkable when we are awake—usually appear to us marvelously lucid, and we admire the ease, the *verve*, and the luminous continuity of our words. We enjoy that moving with so much suppleness and precision among ideas; our demonstrations are infinitely convincing; and it is perhaps in the dream that we have the most perfect sense of evidence."

Thus the author finds fault, one by one, with all the psychologist's distinctions between dream and reality. Is dreaming a reality then, or do we dream when waking? Hardly that, for there is, M. Melinand tells us, a real distinction. He says:

"There is this real distinction between the dream and the waking state: that when awake I know there is another condition, while in the dream I take no thought of the waking state. Awake, I know that I have been living the fantastic dream life, and have come out of it into a real life completely distinct from the other. I am in a first state, and know there is a second. But when I am dreaming I have no thought of another state that I have come out of and must return to; I do not feel that there is another existence, radically separated from this one; and I never compare the visions of my dreams with my waking world, for I know nothing of it. I have the impression of having always lived the life I am in, which seems natural; and even if I ask whether I am not dreaming, it is a merely verbal expression, with no accompanying sense of the meaning of it. Another distinction, and the only absolutely clear one, is that while we always wake from the dream, we never wake from the reality. This is why we believe in the reality and not in the dream."

And now comes a curious speculation. Certain hypnotic subjects may be thown into two successive somnambulistic states, in the second of which they recollect the first, while during the first they have no knowledge of the other. These two states are thus evidently related to each other as the sleeping and waking states; they are similar, so sleeping and waking must be essentially similar; but neither is the normal state. What, then, is the real normal state into which we pass when we wake from our ordinary life? Says the author:

"The supposition of some such state into which we pass by death is one of the fundamentals of nearly all religions; and in this sense we might contemplate the possibility of an awakening in which we shall be astonished at having given ourselves up so completely to the world of sense, at having taken a passing state for the definite one, an ephemeral world for the sole and absolute world, a provisional existence for the real one."

Even in this life, however, there may be said to be such third states, and the writer suggests that the scientific student, the metaphysician, the religious enthusiast—all men who are "in the clouds" as we say—are habitually in such a state, since to them what we regard as reality is only appearance. "It is some feeling of this kind," M. Melinand concludes, "that has sustained martyrs and has incited men of all ages and all faiths to suffer and endure and die for what they believe."

HOW TESLA WOULD BANISH WAR.

THE sensational journals have abandoned Edison for the time being, doubtless to that gentleman's satisfaction, and have set up a new "wizard" in the person of Nikola Tesla. Mr. Tesla is full of schemes, like every active inventor; some of them work and some doubtless will not. At intervals he protects himself by a patent, and then come pages of description and pictures of a new wonder-working machine. We have already described his proposal to transmit power electrically through the upper regions of the atmosphere, and have quoted the somewhat sarcastic comments of the technical journals. A corollary of this proposition is a plan for a military engine that is to banish war by making the weakest nation as formidable as the strongest. In plain words, this is to be a torpedo controlled by wireless telegraphy. We quote first from a sane and sober account given in *The Electrical World*, November 19:

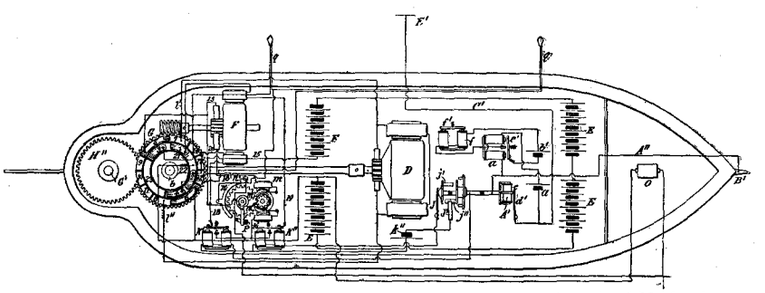

FIG. 1.—Tesla's Latest Invention—Plan View of a Vessel and Its Contained Mechanism.
Courtesy of *The Electrical Review*, New York.

"The facts, as set forth in the patent cited, are in brief as follows: Hitherto the only practical means of controlling the movements of a vessel, such as a torpedo or a torpedo-boat, at a distance has been the use of a cable, the disadvantages of which are obvious. The plan proposed by the inventor is to provide any such craft with a coherer connected between the hull and an elevated terminal, and to so arrange the propelling and steering mechanism, which is motor-driven with storage-battery supply, that it can be controlled by various relays and auxiliary devices actuated through the agency of the Hertz waves."

The accompanying illustrations are from *The Scientific American*. In Fig. 3 *C* is a screw propeller, *D* an electric motor and *E* a storage-battery; *F* is the steering motor; and the controller, including the commutator for changing the direction of the current, and so swinging the rudder to one side or the other, is shown over the motor *D*. The direction of the rudder depends on which of the relays *K K'* is set in operation, and this depends on the character of the impulse sent from shore, the relays being

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"tuned," as it were, to respond to different periods of oscillation. The operation of the system is shown diagramatically in Fig. 2. To quote *The Scientific American:*

"*S* indicates any source of electrical wave energy controlled by a switch located in a box, *T*.

"The impulses sent forth from *S* are, according to Tesla, received by the terminal, *E'*, transmitted to the commutator, *j*, to influence one of the relays, *K' K''*, and to cause the motor, *F*, to

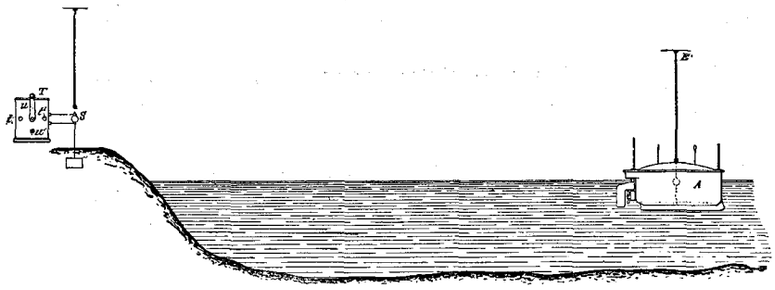

FIG. 2.—Diagram of Electrically Controlled Vessel System.
Courtesy of *The Electrical Review*, New York.

act on the brushes to turn the rudder in whichever direction it may please the operator. The motion of the rudder causes the second set of brushes to act on the propelling motor to drive the vessel."

Of this device, *The Scientific American* speaks editorially as follows:

"Regarding the merits of the invention and its practical value, it is altogether too early to make any predictions. The abolition of the connecting cables is, of course, greatly to be desired, and the Tesla torpedo will, presumably, be rid of the liability to accident due to several thousand yards of cable trailing in the water. On the other hand, since the propelling current can no longer be transmitted from the shore, it becomes necessary to provide batteries within the torpedo itself, thereby adding again the weight that was saved by abolishing the cable.

"It is true the range of the torpedo is enlarged (according to the inventor, indefinitely); but as the Sims-Edison has an extreme range of two miles, at which distance it would be extremely difficult to follow the motion of the two small flagstaffs above referred to, we fail to see what advantages would ensue from being able to drive and control the torpedo at any greater distance.

"Except so far as it dispenses with the cables, it is not evident what advantages the Tesla torpedo possesses over others of the dirigible type, and unless it proves far more effective in actual test than they have done, it can not be considered as even a formidable weapon.

"Unfortunately for its reception by the thinking public, Mr. Tesla's improvement has been introduced to the world with some of the most extravagant rhapsodies that ever threw discredit upon an untried invention. Under the 'scare-head' title 'Tesla Declares He Will Abolish War,' one of the leading New York journals quotes Mr. Tesla as saying in an interview: 'War will cease to be possible when all the world knows to-morrow that the most feeble of the nations can supply itself immediately with a weapon which will render its coast secure and its ports impregnable to the assaults of the united armadas of the world. Battle-ships will cease to be built, and the mightiest armorclads and the most tremendous artillery afloat will be of no more use than so much scrap iron. And this irresistible power can be exerted at any distance by an agency of so delicate, so impalpable a quality that I feel that I am justified in predicting that the time will come, incredible as it may seem, when it can be called into action by the mere exercise of the human will.' . . . . . .

"The facts of Mr. Tesla's inventon are creditable enough in themselves. Their practical value will be demonstrated, we presume, in due course under the fierce searchlight of a test by naval experts. Until that time it would be better to allow the navies of the world to enjoy to the full that short spell of life which yet remains to them."

The Electrical World thinks Mr. Tesla's devices will not work. It says:

"The auxiliary devices consist of ordinary relays, actuating a simple step-by-step escapement-wheel, which in turn rotates brushes and commutators, affecting the various internal circuits of the boat. These differ in no essential respect from the rosettes or circuit controllers of synchronous printing-telegraph instruments, and many other means of accomplishing the same results by a different arrangement of details could, of course, be devised. There is apparently nothing broadly new in this part of the invention. The claims upon it, however, are very broad, the first claim reading as follows: 'The improvement in the art of controlling the movements and operation of a vessel or vehicle herein described, which consists in producing waves or disturbances, which are conveyed to the vessel by the natural media, actuating thereby suitable apparatus on the vessel and effecting the control of the propelling engine, the steering, and other mechanism by the operation of the said apparatus, as set forth.' It is doubtful if this claim would withstand litigation in case of infringement, if it ever became possible to make such a system operative, as it is simply the use of the coherer as a relay for actuating a step-by-step mechanism, instead of a simple sounder. It is obvious that, unless Mr. Tesla has made revolutionary improvements in Hertz-wave apparatus which have not yet been disclosed, the coherer and auxiliary apparatus working therewith are altogether too delicate for the service proposed."

We close with a paragraph from *The Western Electrician*, Chicago, November 19, which is inclined to be amiable, but does not display an excess of belief in the practicality of the invention. It says:

"It is an attractive scheme . . . and has afforded much entertainment for newspaper readers who can enjoy visions of wholesale slaughter provided the enemy alone suffers. As compared with the present methods of conducting war Mr. Tesla's plan is on a gigantic scale that can not fail to win commendation from those who believe in the concentration of forces and employment of machinery instead of individual effort. Probably it would be just as well if war should be conducted in this manner, if at all, for then there might be some prospect of a general revulsion of sentiment. It has long been contended that the reign of peace would only be ushered in when war became so terrible as to deter

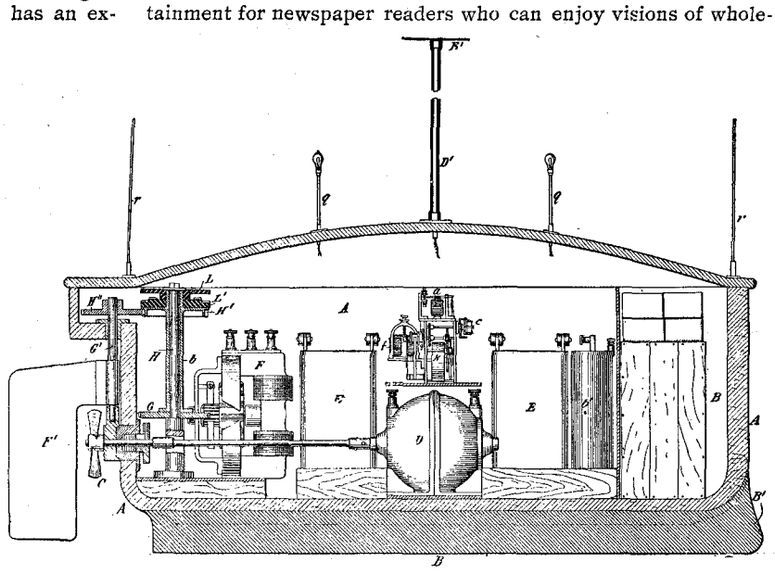

FIG. 3.—Longitudinal Sectional View of Electrically Controlled Vessel and Its Contained Mechanism.
Courtesy of *The Electrical Review*, New York.

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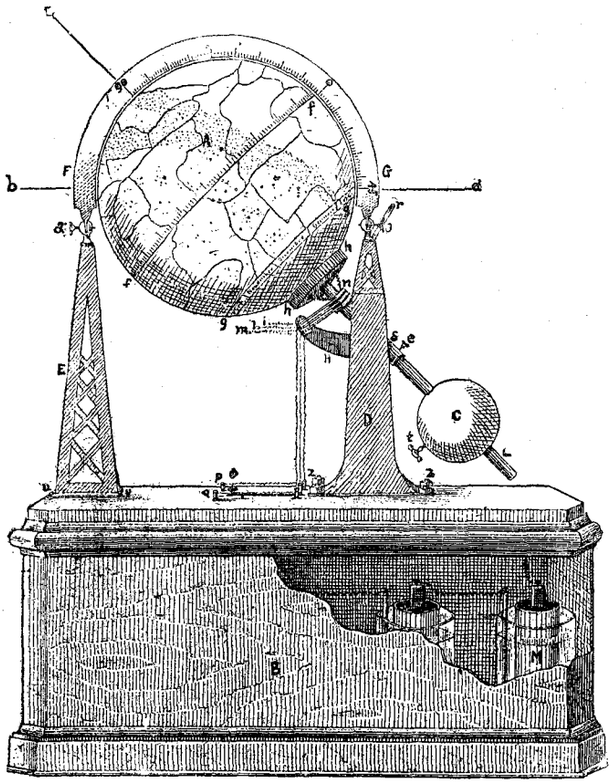
civilized nations from engaging in it. Tesla's plan, if worked out successfully, would certainly be a long step in that direction; but then this is anticipating beyond reasonable bounds. It is not claimed that Mr. Tesla's invention is intended to be used in everyday maritime service, and it is not anticipated that commercial advantage will be reaped from his experiments and researches in this line. Probably the most important result is the fact that it has furnished some relaxation and recreation, and that the wonder everywhere expressed may afford some compensation for the toil which the development of the plans required."

SHOOTING STARS AND THEIR OBSERVATION.

THE earth has just been passing through one of the meteor swarms that furnish our finest displays, and scientific men have been on the lookout. The correct observation of the paths of the visible meteors is of the greatest importance in calculating the location of the swarm; but it is a difficult task. Efforts are



METEOROSCOPIC GLOBE FOR TRACING THE PATHS OF THE FALLING STARS.
Invented by Mgr. Pietro Maffi, Director of the Observatory of the Seminary of Pavia.

being made with some success to record the paths systematically by photography. Another plan, described by Dr. Albert Battandier in *Cosmos* (Paris, November 9), is due to an Italian astronomer. We translate below most of Dr. Battandier's article. He says:

"Mgr. Pietro Maffi, director of the Observatory of the Seminary of Pavia, has been devoting himself to the investigation of shooting stars and the determination of their paths. He had remarked that it was quite difficult to reach any degree of precision. On the one hand, the instantaneousness of the phenomenon surprises the observer, and when he wishes to fix the radiant point and the direction on a map of the heavens, it often happens that he hesitates and puts down a wrong path.

"Before devising the special form of globe that we are about to describe, the learned director invented several other forms, which led him, step by step, to the present one.

"This globe, fixed with its axis parallel to that of the earth, and provided with a counterpoise *C*, can turn easily by hand around the axis *Lc*. It is held by two supports, of which one, *E*, is light and can oscillate around the axis *uv*; the other, *D*, is massive and firm, riveted to the table. In the base are placed either primary batteries or accumulators that furnish current for two little lamps projecting into the interior of the globe from the brass disk *hh*. The globe, which is of ground glass, is open under this disk, which enables it to revolve without interfering with the electric wires. A brass circle *G* is divided into 90° on one side and 45° on the other. Finally, on the globe are traced the equator *ff* in red, the contours and names of the constellations in blue, and the stars of the first magnitude in black, with the months of their passage over *gg*; finally, the milky way is denoted by a semitransparent varnish.

"Everything is ready for the observation. The globe is placed parallel to the earth's axis and turned until the stars corresponding to those actually seen in the sky are visible. . . . One of the little lamps inside is lighted, so that the markings on the surface can be seen. If a meteor is observed, its starting-point and its direction are at once traced on the globe, which is easily done, as the latter reproduces exactly the aspect of the sky. . . . Besides there is no abrupt change from darkness to light, and the eye is not fatigued.

"The path being marked out thus, the globe has only to be turned so that the different trajectories will pass under the arc *FG*, to read off the right ascensions and declinations. When the work is completed a moist soaped sponge is passed over the globe, which is then ready for a second operation.

"M. Schiaparelli, the eminent observer of Milan, has congratulated the inventor and believes that he has resolved, in the simplest and most practical manner, the difficulty that brought about so many mistakes in the use of plane charts. . . . . .

"Monsigneur Maffi, by this simple apparatus, has rendered a real service to those engaged in the study of meteors; and this study is much more important than may be thought.

"Not to mention the bolides, that is the wandering bodies that, straying within the sphere of the earth's attraction, fall upon it, doing sometimes considerable damage, we must not neglect the shooting stars themselves, which have a real influence on the earth.

"In the first place we have no idea of their great number. An American astronomer estimated that the meteors observed by him on the night of November 12–13, 1833, taking account only of a single zone of the sky, numbered 34,000, and as the display lasted seven hours the number of shooting stars that could have been seen from his post of observation would be more than 240,000.

"Another American astronomer, Simon Newcomb, has shown from observations, deducing a general number, that there fall on the earth 146 milliards of meteors yearly. These inflame by friction against the air; part is volatilized and remains in the atmosphere, and the rest, if the body is of considerable size, continues its journey in space. What is the size of these bodies? Are they only dust, microscopic worlds weighing but a few grains at most; or are they more voluminous? It is impossible to say. On the one hand, astronomers have hitherto studied chiefly their number and direction; on the other, their brilliant light prevents the exact determination of their diameter, owing to the phenomenon called 'irradiation,' which makes bright objects look larger to us than they really are.

"Now this access of matter, whose importance it seems impossible to measure, has an astronomical effect, insensible it is true, but actual. It must increase the earth's mass. This results mechanically in the retardation of its motion. The day must be growing longer; on the other hand, the moon must revolve more quickly about the earth, since the attractive force of the latter has become more considerable. The modifications are of course insensible, but slight causes often combine to produce great effects.

"Our earth often traverses clouds of cosmic matter that circulate in space with great velocity. But in the midst of this world-powder there are sometimes more considerable fragments that, meeting the earth more squarely, collide with it; these we call bolides. Their small relative number may increase, and we can not say that our past immunity is a guaranty for the future. So everything that relates to these wandering bodies in the midst of which our earth moves should interest us, for in one of them we may some day meet a formidable enemy."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

How Toads Pass the Winter.—"Studying the physiology of the toad," says *La Nature* (November 5), "Prof. Simon

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Henry Gage combats the current opinion that this creature hibernates under leaves or tree-trunks. It is often found in such a refuge, but only when it has come out of its hole at the opening of spring and has been caught by a return of cold weather. Ordinarily it hibernates in the earth, preferably in dry soil not apt to freeze. It buries itself backward, its hind feet and the end of its body serving to scoop out its hole, while it pushes itself in with its forelegs. Once buried, it leaves no trace whatever of its hiding-place. When it is in a temperature near the freezing-point its own temperature is three-fourths to one and one-fourth degrees higher than that of the surrounding medium. When toads are found under frozen leaves, they are still able to move about. Mr. Gage has seen these creatures with feet and skin absolutely frozen solid, but with internal organs in good condition, and able to come to life perfectly."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Wireless Telegraphy to Avert Collisions at Sea.—A writer in *The Electrical Engineer*, London, notes a recent communication to the Paris Academy of Sciences by M. Edouard Branly, in which that distinguished French physicist expresses his belief that wireless telegraphy can be used to prevent marine disasters. He says: "In foggy weather it is obvious that there would be a great gain if ships could make their presence known to each other when still some few miles apart. The use of foghorns is not always efficient for this purpose; M. Branly proposes to use electric signals. It is necessary that each ship should be furnished with both transmitters and receivers, and further, that the transmitters on one ship would be able to affect the receivers on others without disturbing its own receiving-apparatus. With powerful radiators and sensitive receivers M. Branly states that metallic screens are ineffectual unless the receivers are entirely enclosed. It is, therefore, proposed that an arrangement should be adopted by which a receiver is protected from the influence of the transmitter on board the same ship during the time that the latter is acting, being subsequently exposed to the action of transmitters on other ships. It is stated that it is not necessary to enclose the whole of the receiving-circuit, the most sensitive portions alone requiring screening. It is further of importance that the bearing of a neighboring ship, together with its speed and the direction of its motion, should be known. In the first place, a receiver, screened so as to be open to external influences only on one side, might serve to determine the bearing of the ship from which the electric waves are emitted. Further, M. Branly has found that a single spark in a transmitter is capable of affecting a receiver only when the distance between the two is small; to produce effects at greater distances, the number of sparks must be increased. M. Branly has invented certain forms of metallic envelopes for the receiving-apparatus which permit of the distance of the transmitter being estimated from the intensity of the action of the receiver."

Foreign Observers in American Machine-Shops.—The remarkable success of American machinery abroad has led to the inspection of American machine-shops by a small army of foreign visitors, especially Germans, on the alert to find out the peculiar excellences of our methods. These are treated with uniform courtesy and are given every opportunity to learn what they wish to know. This generosity on our part has been criticized by some, but it is approved by an editorial writer in *The American Machinist*, who asserts that most of our visitors, being men of theoretical rather than practical training, are apt to overlook essential features and so do not learn very much after all. As an instance the writer relates the following anecdote: "A highly educated and intelligent professor in a German school of engineering recently made an extended American tour, and we met him at a well-known shop, one of the striking features of which is a hydraulic flanging-machine which is probably the most perfect and highly organized machine of its class in existence, while the work turned out by it is a delight to any mechanic's eye. To any one familiar with the toil and labor of flange-turning by hand the machine would command instant attention, while to another who knew the long course of development of flanging-machines and the different plans on which such machines have been built, with varying degrees of success, this machine, as the latest development of the art, with its equipment of dies for all classes of work and of a cost running well into five figures, would have riveted attention and profitably consumed hours of observation. Our German professor knew of course all about boilers from his standpoint. Of types, strength, proportions, efficiency, and what not he doubtless knew all that is worth knowing, but *making* boilers was beyond his ken, and he passed that machine by—tho it was in full operation at the time—with scarcely a remark upon it. It worked so well, its work was so perfect, and there was so little fuss about it that it was to his mind the most obvious way in the world to turn flanges, and there was nothing about it at all noteworthy or of any particular merit. Such is the influence of the point of view."

Cloth from Pineapple Fiber.—In an article on "Possible Fiber Industries of the United States," in *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly* (November), C. R. Dodge tells us that the leaf of the pineapple contains a very fine silky fiber that may be utilized in the manufacture of textile fabrics. He says: "A pineapple plant matures but one apple in a season, and after the harvest of fruit the old leaves are of no further use to the plant, and may be removed. The leaves have the same structural system as the agaves—that is, they are composed of a cellular mass through which the fibers extend, and when the epidermis and pulpy matter are eliminated the residue is a soft, silk-like filament, the value of which has long been recognized. Only fifty pounds of this fiber can be otained from a ton of leaves, but, as the product would doubtless command double the price of Sisal hemp, its production would be profitable. How to secure this fiber cheaply is the problem. The Sisal hemp machines are too rough in action for so fine a fiber, and, at the rate of ten leaves to the pound, working up a ton of the material would mean the handling of over twenty thousand leaves to secure perhaps three dollars' worth of the commercial product. Were the fiber utilized in the arts, however, and its place established, it would compete in a measure with flax as a spinning fiber, for its filaments are divisible to the ten thousandth of an inch. The substance has already been utilized to a slight extent in Eastern countries (being hand-prepared) in the manufacture of costly, filmy, cobweb-like fabrics that will almost float in air."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"THE fate which he dreaded has already overtaken Luccheni," say *The British Medical Journal*, November 5. "The criminal anthropologists have naturally marked the murderer of the Empress of Austria for their own as a subject of scientific study. The *corpus vile* of the criminal will doubtless be reserved for Professor Lombroso or some expert of equal rank, but in the mean time some eager investigators have been studying photographs of Luccheni. To the eye of the ordinary observer he looks a commonplace ruffian, but the criminal anthropologists, we are assured, at once see even in a photograph complete asymmetry of the body. Amyotrophy of the face, neck, trunk, arm, and leg on the left side is very marked. These stigmata are the consequences of grave cerebrospinal lesions occurring in infancy, and due to heredity, alcoholic atavism, *misère physiologique*, or some disease of infancy, perhaps an encephalomyelitis or lateral sclerosis, from which complete recovery never took place. Luccheni is pronounced to be a type of the *asymmétrique déséquilibré*. It would have been more satisfactory if the criminal anthropologists could have recognized all these evidences of criminality before Luccheni had perpetrated the crime which has given him the notoriety of infamy which he coveted."

HIGH FEEDING AND CANCER.—In England four and a half times as many people die now from cancer as half a century ago, and no other disease can show anything like such an immense increase, W. Roger Williams says in *The Lancet*. "Probably no single factor is more potent in determining the outbreak of cancer in the predisposed than high feeding. There can be no doubt that the greed for food manifested by modern communities is altogether out of proportion to their present requirements. Many indications point to the gluttonous consumption of meat, which is such a characteristic feature of this age, as likely to be especially harmful in this respect. Statistics show that the consumption of meat has for many years been increasing by leaps and bounds, till it now has reached the amazing total of 131 pounds per head per year, which is more than double what it was half a century ago, when the conditions of life were more compatible with high feeding. When excessive quantities of such highly stimulating forms of nutriment are ingested by persons whose cellular metabolism is defective, it seems probable that there may thus be excited in those parts of the body where vital processes are still active such excessive and disorderly cellular proliferation as may eventuate in cancer. No doubt other factors cooperate, and among these I should be especially inclined to name deficient exercise and probably also deficiency in fresh vegetable food."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

MORE CRITICISM OF "CHRISTIAN SCIENCE."

THE case of Mr. Harold Frederic, whose death has been attributed by an English jury to neglect at the hands of the Christian Scientists, continues to give occasion to religious papers for severe reflections upon the doctrines and practises of this sect. *The Congregationalist* treats of the matter under the heading "Criminal Credulity and Ignorance," and makes the following quotations from the evidence of Mrs. Mills, one of the Scientists examined in Mr. Frederic's case:

What was his condition when you saw him first?—We do not take a diagnosis of cases.

Supposing it is a broken leg.—Can not God take care of a broken leg? God is infinite and all-powerful. God is a good surgeon.

You understand the body (human) and its rules?—I do not study the body. I leave the power of life in the hands of God.

Have you any medical knowledge or training?—No; I know nothing about medicine and disease, and don't want to. I believe in Jesus. I am a convert. Disease is mental and so must the remedy be.

Is it imagination?—There is no reality in disease, for God only is real.

Do you follow the same treatment of prayer and exhortation for every disease?—The same in every case. The whisper of truth in the mortal mind will bring relief. Disease and death have no foundation in truth.

Why is your cooperation necessary, then?—They don't really need me.

Did deceased cooperate with you?—He listened to me. I don't know how the treatment goes; God knows.

Did you think he was in a serious condition?—What does it matter what I thought? I did not think. I thought truth and that it is good for man to have health. I do not depend on the aid of matter. I depend wholly on God.

The doctors say medicine would have saved his life.—All I know is that there is no power in matter. The knowledge of God heals.

On this evidence *The Congregationalist* makes this comment:

"Men or women who boast of their ignorance of anatomy and physiology, who confound spirit and matter, who deny that there is such a fact as bodily death, who in one breath naïvely admit that they do not think and in the next say that they 'think truth' and expect it to restore the shattered nerves of a paralytic, must show higher credentials as to their divine commission than any that have yet been noted by sane men. Human life is too sacred to be wasted recklessly. There is not the slightest warrant in the New Testament for any disciple of Christ thinking that his body, because it is 'the temple of the Holy Ghost,' is therefore a wraith. 'Know thyself' does not mean minimizing or denying the reality of corporeal beauty and duty. For the truth that mind is superior to and ruler of mere flesh and bones, who is not regardful? But that there is no reality in disease, no pain in the world that must be endured, no death that must be faced—what a host of living martyrs and dead saints of noblest mental and spiritual endowment rise up to give the statement the lie, Christ Himself being the chief, else why the crucifixion? Was that a delusion, a mock tragedy? No doubt it seems useless to some of our readers that we should make so much of what may seem to be a minor incident in the life of teeming London. Do they know that the latest estimate of the number of Christian Scientists in the United States credits Mrs. Eddy with 40,000 disciples, 15,000 more than in 1897?"

Referring to the indictment brought against Mrs. Mills and one of her associates, *Zion's Herald* (Boston) says:

"This is probably on the ground that whoever by the omission of any duty hastens the death of any person mortally ill is held to be guilty of unlawful homicide without malice aforethought, and this, under English law, constitutes manslaughter. The case has already attracted much attention, but the interest will be deepened by this new feature. The supreme court of Maine has held that an estate is bound to pay for service rendered in such a case where a definite agreement was entered into; holding that the contract itself is lawful, and that its wisdom or folly is a matter to be decided by the parties interested, and not by the courts. In this latter case there was no question of negligence before the court. In Frederic's case the question of negligence is the prominent feature. Human credulity doubtless has some limits, but they are so far removed from ordinary common sense as to be useless in determining how utterly foolish even a well-informed person may be."

In the course of an editorial on the same general topic, *Christian Work* (undenom.) says:

"In Great Britain and probably in Ohio Christian Scientists are not legally qualified by statute to practise medicine, and because they are not, arrests have been made. In this State, unhappily, the 'gallantry,' as it is called, of some of our legislators—supersensitiveness to femininity, we should call it—induced them to exclude Christian Scientists from the ban prohibiting certain seers and soothsayers from practising medicine, so that in New York they are allowed to practise their theories at the bedsides of the sick.

"But it has yet to be shown that 'Christian Science' is properly Christian, or that it is at all scientific. Indeed, in seeking to establish one particular remedy into a general specific, a catholicon for the cure of all diseases, Christian Science declares its own unscientific character. If Christian Science is a science at all, it should embrace not merely one, but all divinely appointed means of healing. For these people to reject the remedies shown by centuries of medical experience to be efficient, savors more of self-conceit than of the humble faith which it so loudly proclaims."

A PLEA FOR CHURCH BELLS.

FEW of the material things associated with worship in Christian churches have so many tender, romantic, and interesting associations as church-bells. It was Charles Lamb who said that the sound of church-bells is the "music nighest bordering upon heaven," and many may be found even in this materialistic age who will agree with that sentiment. In England few subjects receive more attention from the antiquarian than the bells of old churches, for every bell has its history, and every clanging note that is sent out from the old towers recalls some time-honored tradition. The English were really the first to make general use of bells in churches. But there is reason for the belief that church bells, like some other things connected with religious worship, are not regarded with the same love and veneration in which they were held in older times. Rev. H. R. Haweis, the campanologist, has been sounding out his protest from time to time in the English periodicals against the shameful neglect of ancient bells. He complains that the belfries are almost inaccessible, the bells themselves covered with dirt and rust, and the machinery for ringing them wretchedly constructed. A writer in a recent number of *The Athenæum* takes up the strain, alleging that poverty and ignorance of campanology have been the chief causes of this neglect and destruction. He speaks of an unsympathetic parish condemned in the old Bedfordshire rime:

"Arlesey, Arlesey, naughty people,
Sold their bells to mend their steeple!"

Wilshampstead people, he says, were meaner still. They persuaded the bishop, who ought to have known better, "to let them sell their three bells in order that they, too, might mend their steeple, which they never did, but pocketed the money."

An amusing incident in this connection happened recently in the parish of St. Audeon, England. Some members of the town council who had been asked to vote on a measure calculated to hold the tongues of certain church-bells, thus voiced their protest through their spokesman: "Let us have our old bells. We don't care what else you ask of us, we'll go with you and against it;

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but really we can't vote against the bells, the sweet, blessed bells! Why, sir, we wouldn't even think it was Sunday if we didn't hear the beautiful bells of St. Audeon's."

There is, however, probably no part of the world where church-bells are so much in danger of falling into unpopularity and consequent disuse as in America. Objections are urged against them on the practical ground that they have outlived their usefulness, that they are no longer needed to call people to worship, especially in the cities. Others affirm that they are disturbers of the peace, especially when they are made to ring frequently and at early hours in the morning. In view of objections like these *The Catholic Mirror* (Baltimore) comes to the defense of the bells in its editorial columns. It says that church-bells are not rung in this country anyway as much as they are in Europe. In Belgium, for example, one may hear the sound of church-bells at almost every hour of the day. *The Mirror* proceeds to say:

"The Catholic church has a traditional affection for the bells; they have rung in the towers of her cathedrals and humbler temples for centuries. She bestows her blessing upon the bells when they are dedicated to the service of God. The Angelus has rung three times a day, calling the faithful to think of the mystery of the incarnation and to pray for the dead, at least since the time of old Louis XI. of France, of not altogether blessed memory.

"To the Catholic the bell means much. The early morning ringing, which consists of but a few strokes, is the signal of the beginning of a new day and a summons of thought to God. The few verses of Scripture, telling of the message of the angel, are repeated, and we recall the death and resurrection of Christ, and implore God to give repose to those who have passed away, as we must in our turn. This again we say at noon, stopping for a moment in the hurly-burly of toil and once more as the shadows are deepening in the evening. Only three times in the twenty-four hours.

"Who objects? Not the working people, be it observed; but the self-indulgent and lazy whose slumbers are prolonged far into the morning—the people who were, perhaps, up late the night before; not at labor, but engaged in reading or at some place of amusement. No one in a large city can reasonably object to the noise of the bells, for there are other noises—those of the streets—which begin long before the stroke of the early bells. Moreover, if we stop the bells we must stop all the town clocks, which sound the hours through the whole night."

BRUNETIÈRE ON AMERICAN CATHOLICISM.

THE eminent French critic who visited this country last year on a lecturing tour is not yet done writing about what he saw and heard. In the *Revue des Deux Mondes* (November 1) he writes on the development of Catholicism in the United States, a development in which he finds cause for much satisfaction. This development he regards as a phenomenon than which there is none more interesting, more significant, or more paradoxical. He writes:

"How is it that the followers of this communion who a century ago numbered not more than one hundredth of the population, some thirty or forty thousand out of three millions of inhabitants, should now count one seventh of the population, nine or ten millions out of a figure that has not yet reached sixty-five millions? And how is it, among all the sects which divide this people, one of the most religious in the world, that it has become the most numerous, and the richest as well? How comes it that in this vast territory where in 1789 there was only a single episcopal seat, there should now be eighty-eight; that eight thousand priests should have replaced thirty; that six thousand churches should have replaced ten? To sum up the whole thing in a single example, how is it that a city which was founded originally by Protestant merchants and has become the just pride of the Anglo-Saxon power (I refer to New York) is actually, after Paris and Vienna, the largest Catholic city in the world? Is it liberty alone which has accomplished this mighty work? But liberty, which is the condition of everything, is neither the active agent nor the reason of anything; we must dig deeper than this. If there are causes special and local, causes that are truly *American*, for this prodigious development, there are others more general, and which have to do with the very essence of Catholicism. 'The men of our day are not naturally disposed to believe,' wrote De Tocqueville, sixty years ago; 'but as soon as they have a religion, they find within themselves a hidden instinct which impels them, they do not know why, toward Catholicism.' He added prophetically: 'If Catholicism succeeds in rising above the political hatreds to which it has given rise, *I do not doubt that the spirit of the age which has seemed so antagonistic to it will become, on the contrary, exceedingly favorable, and that it will make suddenly great conquests.*' This is what has happened in America, in the United States, in the age in which we are living, and this is what I shall endeavor to show."

The *début* of Catholicism in this country, M. Brunetière declares, was at the same time the beginning of toleration and religious liberty in the United States. This, he says, is well known to Americans, and their historians speak with gratitude and patriotic pride of Sir George Calvert, the first Lord Baltimore, and his two sons, founders of the colony of Maryland, the first society of modern time which fully realized this sublime ideal. The writer continues:

"If it is interesting to see that the *début* of Catholicism in America is linked with that of toleration, it is not less so to note how greatly its early progress was stimulated and influenced by France, and, strange to say, directly in consequence of the Revolution. The crying need of American Catholics was well-trained and learned priests, and, driven from their native land by the storms of the Revolution, numbers of able and devoted ecclesiastics hastened, as tho in response to a divine call, to supply their need. It was France that gave them the first of their grand seminaries, that of Baltimore, founded in 1791 by the Sulpiciens, the noble institution which has sent forth not merely thirty bishops, but also two primates of highest rank among those who call themselves *Americanists*, the first rector of the Catholic University of Washington, Monsigneur Keane, and the Archbishop of Baltimore, prince of America, the illustrious Cardinal Gibbons."

Since 1822, we are told, the Association for the Propagation of the Faith has contributed not less than 23,000,000 of francs to the necessities of the church of America.

The principal charge brought against the Catholics by the Puritans was that, since they owned allegiance to a foreign potentate, they could not be good American citizens. It was asserted that Roman priests could not but hate democracy, and that the rapid development of the church was a menace to democratic institutions. This accusation, according to the French author, has been again and again disproved. As a matter of fact the Catholic clergy invariably exhort their followers to be above all things good Americans, finding in their religion itself the most profound reasons for fulfilling all the duties of loyal citizens. In every period of war and disaster, moreover, they have given splendid evidence of their patriotism and devotion. Despite all this, the same accusation was revived during the last fifty years, and it was not until the Civil War that it was finally disposed of. At present M. Brunetière does not believe that there is any American who distrusts either the patriotism or the liberalism of America's Catholic citizens.

A final obstacle to the propagation of Catholicism in the United States, of which he scarcely dares speak, has been pointed out to M. Brunetière. It is said that the humble origin and lowly condition of the greater number of Catholics have caused the doctrines they profess to be regarded with disfavor. This was the case in France at the close of the eighteenth century. The philosophers and aristocrats of that day detested Catholicism because it was the religion of the common people. Nothing was so odious to the men of the *Encyclopedia* as to be obliged to think "like their tailor or their washerwoman." But the French critic finds it hard to believe that the same feeling can exist in our day, and in this great republic. On this subject he writes as follows:

"We can not readily believe that Americans have adopted this

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manner of seeing and feeling. It would be something not merely too aristocratic, but too inhuman. Whatever inequality there may be and should be among men, all being equal before sorrow and death, they should also be equal before religion. But if there must be two kinds of worship, 'one for the common people, and one for the millionaires,' this distinction, so far from injuring in the future the progress of Catholicism, is, on the contrary, its promise and guaranty. Certain communions may be those of the aristocrats. Catholicism is to-day more than ever the communion of the humble. So long as the church endures, to it will go forth the soul of the multitude. They love the startling contrast of its solemn pomp, and the popular character of its instruction. For this reason, if some superb sects have no place in their churches for the poor and disinherited of the earth, for God's sake let not this communion deny that it pursues the opposite course, but rather boast of it. In our societies that are becoming more and more democratic, nothing could serve better the cause and the interest of the Catholics: *In hoc signo vincet*—it will conquer by this sign. If the progress of democracy is nowhere more rapid and more evident than in America, it is precisely for this reason that nowhere else has Catholicism conceived hopes so lofty and sublime."

The Catholics of America, the writer declares, have been greatly misunderstood by Europeans. They have been praised by some, and blamed by others for the novelty of their doctrines and of their proceedings. This misrepresents them altogether. There is no church that adheres with more absolute fidelity to the teachings of Rome, or pays more strict attention to all her observances. That her doctrines are the same goes without saying, but she is equally scrupulous in all matters of form and ceremony. On the two distinctively Catholic doctrines, papal infallibility and the immaculate conception, the bishops of America were the first to solicit the "definition and proclamation" of the Pope. They unanimously declared that nowhere was the necessity so great as in the United States for "a seat where the truth should be eternally sheltered from error." This does not imply, however, that there has been nothing new in the evolution of Catholicism in America. From her strict union with and absolute submission to the papal throne, the liberty of the American church has been not diminished but increased. The writer proceeds:

"The experience of the Catholic church in America proves that Catholicism has nothing to fear from liberty, nor liberty from Catholicism. Of all the forms of government which the church has recognized, and of which she has made trial, it would be impossible to say from which she has received the most injuries, from which the most benefits. She has now resolved to make a serious trial of republicanism, and all the signs of the times indicate that she will succeed. This is not the place to institute comparisons, but it is certainly true that no other form of Christianity has understood better how to accommodate itself to all that is most popular in the democracy of the United States."

Women in the Churches.—A correspondent of *The Examiner* (Baptist, New York) mentions the fact that one of the smaller churches of that denomination has called a council "to put the question of a woman to the test." Referring to this *The Examiner* says editorially:

"Of course the ordination referred to means the appointment of a woman to the office of overseer and teacher in the church. The only 'test' to be applied in such a case is that of the teaching of the New Testament, our sole rule of faith and practise. That teaching expressly is that a woman shall not exercise the office of teacher or preacher in the public worship of the church, nor 'have dominion,' such as belongs to the overseership, over man. Unless the council in question is prepared to disregard the authority of Paul as an inspired apostle, it will find no difficulty in determining how to act in such a case as this. No splitting of hairs nor verbal gymnastics can put any other construction upon the apostle's words than that indicated above.

"But shall women never be suffered to open their lips in the assemblies of the saints? The New Testament does not so teach. On the contrary, the same apostle who forbids them to teach in the public assembly or to exercise authority as overseers, speaks without disapproval of their participation in some, at least, of the meetings of the church by prayer and prophesying, and only directs in what manner they shall do this. It is perhaps allowable to suppose—tho it must be confessed that this is only a conjecture—that the meetings in which this liberty was permitted were of a more social, conversational character than those in which there was formal preaching—gatherings somewhat akin, it may be, to our informal prayer and conference-meetings. But, however this may be, the distinction is clearly drawn between the assumption by a woman of the teaching and ruling functions, and her participation in prayer and the public expression of whatever message the Holy Spirit may choose to communicate through her."

THE INSTITUTIONAL CHURCH.

ONE of the most notable developments in the organic life and practical activities of the Christian church at the present day is what has come to be known, for want of a better name, as the Institutional Church. The title is applied to those churches that have made themselves the center of a cluster of auxiliary or dependent societies and agencies engaged in charitable, philanthropic, and educational work. They may be found in almost all Protestant denominations, and in some others. Among the more prominent churches belonging to this distinctive class are Berkeley Temple, Boston; St. Bartholomew's Episcopal and Madison Avenue Presbyterian churches, New York; the People's Tabernacle, Jersey City; and the Temple, Philadelphia. There are enough of them altogether to form a national organization known as the Open Church League, a body which holds its annual convention at Worcester, Mass., during the present month. Some idea of the scope and variety of the work carried on by one of these institutional churches may be gathered from a list of auxiliary societies connected with one of them in New York City, as given in the Charities' Directory for 1898. Here we have a charitable bureau, an employment bureau, a kindergarten, a sewing-school, a penny provident fund, clubs for girls, boys, and men, each provided with a gymnasium, reading-room, and baths; a free dispensary, a medical and surgical clinic, and provision for mothers' meetings, and special services for Armenians, Chinese, and Swedes. The descriptive list alone of the societies in one of these churches occupies more than two full pages in the Charities' Directory. The greater part of them are in operation every day all the year around. One or more separate buildings have been erected and fitted up expressly for their use, and several paid superintendents and managers are employed.

The religious public is not altogether agreed as to the wisdom and propriety of conducting churches on this basis, and they have been severely criticized in some quarters. It is not the business of a church, it is said, to teach people housekeeping, to run banks and employment bureaus, nor to afford means of recreation and amusement. The churches that do these things, it is contended, are departing from their proper sphere of action, and weakening their influence as centers of spiritual light and religious teaching. The New York *Evening Post* (November 5) reverts to some of these points in an editorial on "Institutional Christianity." After giving a paragraph summing up the institutional work of Berkeley Temple, Boston, and some other churches, *The Evening Post* says:

"Every city in the land has its tabernacle, or temple, or People's church, or plain, every-day Trinity church, or First Presbyterian, which are immense business establishments. The church buildings have lost their old awfulness and shut-up seclusion, and swarm every day in the week with busy teachers and organizers and entertainers and managers. A divine of the austerer type of Puritan days would be as much at a loss in one of those

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modern hives of industry that are known as institutional churches as he would be in Vanity Fair itself.

"Good or bad, the sweeping change we speak of has come. Wise and good men differ on the question whether it is on the whole a desirable change or not. We think it is. The actual human good done by a church that thus holds itself steadily in contact with actual human need must be much greater than that within the reach of one living in the old sacred aloofness. The motives leading to the change of attitude may be mixed; there may have been in it a feeling that 'something must be done' to attract people to church; people who have yielded to the new attractions may often be lovers of amusement rather than lovers of godliness. That does not greatly matter. If the net result is a benefit, both to the community and the church, we need inquire no further. But the transformed church certainly has had, and will yet have more strikingly, a profound influence upon the habits and mental attitude of those within her pale—especially the clergy, and upon some aspects of it we wish to remark.

"It has brought to prominence the business type of clergyman. He has always existed, here and there, in a more or less developed form, but the Institutional Church has made him indispensable. The superintendent of a factory, or the manager of a department-store, can have hardly severer demands made upon his executive ability than has the head of a modern church with all its multiplied philanthropic activities. He must be able to thread his way through a maze of affairs, and keep each clear. His tact and energy are constantly appealed to, and the planning of his week's campaign is like the marshaling of an army corps. We have all seen him—this modern typical clerical administrator of an immense ecclesiastical business. His alert precision of manner and impatience of all dawdling devastators of his day would well become the manager of a railway.

"Now, the clerical character can not be thrown into this business crucible and come out unaltered. It must lose on the reflective side. Speculative theology has little chance with a man who has six committee-meetings in the afternoon and three night-schools to visit. We need look for no Thomas Aquinases to be developed in the stir of the institutional church. Theological 'giants' will become more exceptional than ever, if the People's tabernacles grind on with their thousand wheels. Then, too, the distinctive note of the true preacher will tend to be lost, we should say, in the rattle of machinery. The old bishop who was asked by a young clergyman how many sermons a week he ought to be able to preach, replied, 'One certainly; two, if you have plenty of time; but any fool can preach three.' The sermons of a man whose time throughout the week is devoured by the complex business of an Institutional Church are too apt to be of the kind which any fool can preach.

"The ultimate remedy, we imagine, will be found in a further specialization of the work of the clergy. Some must give their time to 'serving tables'; others, with the gift for it, must be the writers, the theologians, the preachers."

A Zionist Controversy in London.—In its department "Zion and Zionism," conducted by Rev. Stephen S. Wise, honorary secretary of the Federation of American Zionists, *The American Hebrew* prints a number of interesting items concerning this colonization movement. One of these is as follows:

"An interesting controversy is raging in the columns of *The Jewish Chronicle* and *The Jewish World* of London. Some weeks ago the Rev. S. Singer, minister of the New West End synagog, and the most eloquent speaker in the Anglo-Jewish pulpit, addressed an open letter to *The Jewish Chronicle* in which he offered to resign his position as rabbi, provided Dr. Gaster, the Jewish rabbi of the Portuguese Jews, would likewise consent to resign from his office, in order that they might present themselves for the suffrages of their respective congregations on the question of Zionism. Dr. Singer, be it noted, is a pronounced anti-Zionist, and was led to this undignified step by reason of his resentment at that portion of the presidential address at the Basle Congress wherein Dr. Herzl said that the time was come when Zionists should exert themselves to place at the head of Jewish affairs and Jewish institutions only such men as are known to be in sympathy with the Zionist ideal of the Jewish nation. The challenge of the Rev. Mr. Singer has called forth a storm of replies, the tone and contents of his letter having occasioned the greatest surprise among that large number of English Jews who have always held Mr. Singer in the profoundest esteem. Naturally, Dr. Gaster does not deign to make reply to the absurd and boyish challenge of his brother minister. The amusing feature of the controversy is to be found in the circumstances that several years ago (we believe in 1891), the Rev. Mr. Singer was foremost among those who advocated the renationalization of the Jews in their own land, Palestine. The deadly parallel has been brought to bear upon him in a recent letter to *The Jewish World* by Mr. J. de Haas, one of the most zealous of the Zion workers in England, who points out the discrepancy between the Rev. Mr. Singer's Zionism of a few years ago and his strange anti-Zionist attitude of to-day."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE Northern Methodist conferences have adopted equal lay representation by the vote of 3,278 ayes to 937 noes.

THE American Board of Foreign Missions has just sent out seven new missionaries to recruit the force in Turkey.

THE German emperor invited two hundred Lutheran pastors to accompany him on his visit to the holy places in Palestine.

ACCORDING to "The Jewish Year-Book" there are only aboute leven million Jews in the world, half of them still under Russian jurisdiction.

THE Palestine Exploration Fund directors announce that the Turkish Government has granted permission for the work at Gath, the home of giant Goliath.

THE Sultan of Turkey, it is said, has built the largest house in the world at Mecca. It is intended for the accommodation of pilgrims, and is capable of sheltering 6,000 people.

IT is said that the Queen of England is the oldest official of the Established Church, since for over sixty years she has held the official rank of Prebendary of St. David's Cathedral.

THE statistics of Japanese Protestant churches are given for twenty-one different denominations. "If the twenty-one could be merged into the one and there be one Christian church in Japan!" is the comment of *The Michigan Christian Advocate.*

THE number of Roman Catholic religious houses in the British Isles has increased to a large extent during the last fifty years. In 1851 there were only 17 monasteries and 53 convents in the whole of England and Wales; now, according to statistics taken from Roman Catholic sources, there are 243 religious houses for men and 493 for women.

TWO letters reaching the desk of the editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST a few days ago at the same hour may be of interest because of the striking difference in the criticisms passed by the writers upon THE LITERARY DIGEST, and especially upon the department devoted to discussion on religious topics. One written by L. H. Adams, from New Hampshire, after referring to an article in our issue of October 22, says:

"The Protestant press do not propose to exalt into public notice an obscure New York clergyman, and gratify his ambition in acting a Judas part in the Protestant camp, so that his mediocrity may become notorious before his name sinks into its natural oblivion. I take the —— —— and LITERARY DIGEST, and suggest that you kick out the disguised Jesuit in your office, and retain your Protestant subscribers."

The other letter is written by James J. Keogh, "per P. P. C.," from St. John's Cathedral, Milwaukee, and is as follows:

"You need not send me THE LITERARY DIGEST in the future. I consider your attitude to everything Catholic insulting. Of all the occurrences in Catholic circles, you make sure always to seize on something or other that savors ill for that large body, and you do not content yourselves with merely noting such so-called facts, but must needs show your animus in bigoted comments. . . . The time is past when a newspaper, periodical, or other publication can bid for support by maligning millions of people."

From which it will be seen that it is not necessary for us to follow the scriptural injunction literally, when smitten upon one cheek: the other is smitten also before we can turn it. Needless to say, THE LITERARY DIGEST has no intention of offending, much less maligning anybody; but we can not keep faith with our readers and ignore everything appearing in the world's literature that gives offense to anybody. Especially is that impracticable in treating the religious literature of the world. THE LITERARY DIGEST is purely an eclectic journal. It makes no attempt even to state its own views on subjects discussed, much less to urge them. It simply records the views of others, and with no other motive than that of affording its readers as wide and comprehensive a view as possible of the various movements of thought and feeling in the world we live in. To those who want something less or something other than that, we make no appeal.

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

OUR TERMS TO SPAIN.

MOST cordial congratulations come from the majority of the British papers upon the decision to demand the Philippines from Spain. It is in pursuance of our destiny, say they, and of the destiny of English-speaking peoples. "If Spain refuses," remarks *The St. James's Gazette*, "she must get another lesson and yet another, until she learns to be wiser." *The Speaker* thinks that if the United States takes the Philippines and refuses to take the Cuban debt, it is folly for Spain to remonstrate. *The Times*, London, says:

"It is for the Americans to decide whether or not they will formally take upon themselves the responsibilities in which their victories have involved them. Since they have, apparently, decided upon doing so, we can frankly express our satisfaction at an arrangement which is undoubtedly the best both for the inhabitants of the Philippines and for all those interested in the trade and progress of the far East. Upon this, as upon other points, Spain has no choice but to yield, since her warmest partizans do not any longer maintain that she has either the means or the wish to renew the war."

The North British Daily Mail welcomes America's decision because the United States is the only country besides Great Britain which can give to colored races the blessings of justice, peace, and progress. *The Daily News*, London, says:

"It brings America actively into Asiatic politics; and in Asia the interests of the two English-speaking and commercial nations are necessarily the same. In saying this, we assume that the United States will not extend their exclusive tariff laws to the new colonies, but will allow the manufacturers of the world free access to them. The Washington Government will have quickly to create a new Colonial Department. It will be interesting to see whether in doing so they find they can improve on the British model."

The Liverpool *Mercury* asserts that Great Britain will, of course, uphold the United States. The only dissentient opinions that have come to us printed in the English language are Canadian. Thus Goldwin Smith writes in the Toronto *Sun* as follows:

"Rapine is in the air. 'Philanthropy,' 'civilization,' 'humanity,' 'propagation of Anglo-Saxon ideas and institutions' are fine phrases unknown to robbers of old. . . . Cede them [the Philippines] Spain need not. The best and most dignified course apparently is, without formal cession, simply to let them go. She has been raided upon, and her possessions have been seized by an overwhelmingly superior force. She must submit to the robbery; but she need not recognize it, any more than the traveler, when he gives up his purse to the brigand, recognizes anything but the brigand's superior force. This war was not war proper, but a raid."

The Spaniards are less exercised over the loss of the Philippines than over the refusal of the United States to take over the Cuban debt, and, as is now rumored, the larger part of the Philippine debt, as Spain is by this subjected to hardships unequaled since national debts have become a recognized institution. In a long summary in the *Epoca*, Madrid, the paragraph of nearly every peace treaty signed since 1797, or for about a hundred years past, is given, showing that the victor always assumed the debt pertaining to the ceded territory. We mention the following, omitting the texts:

France assumes the debt of the provinces ceded to her by Austria in 1797—§§ 4 and 10 of the Treaty of Campo Formio.
France and Bavaria, 1801—§§ 5 and 6, Paris.
Denmark and Sweden, 1814—§§ 6 and 10, Kiel.
France, Austria, Great Britain, Prussia, and Russia, 1814—§ 21, Paris.
Five other treaties belonging to the same epoch.
Mexico and Spain, 1836—§ 7.
Belgium and the Netherlands, 1839—§135.
Eight treaties between Spain and South American countries.
Two treaties concluded by Sardinia as loser.
France and Austria, 1866—§ 2.
Austria, Prussia, and Denmark, 1864—§ 8.
Other treaties down to 1878, when Bulgaria, becoming independent, had to assume her debt, as well as Servia and Montenegro.

In another place the *Epoca*, which pretty well voices Spanish opinion, declares that "from a people who instigate and foster revolt in their neighbor's territory for the purpose of robbing that neighbor, no mercy is to be expected," and it continues to the following effect:

Having despoiled Spain under the mask of liberty, fraternity, humanitarianism, altruism, and what not, the Americans come out in their true ferocity in the conquered parts. But let us turn in this hour of bitterness to Divine justice, which will at some future time repay the Yankees for their cruelty and brutality. Victory does not permanently follow the same flag, and when to our enemies comes the hour of disasters, may they repeat to themselves the quotation which to-day they hurl at us: *Væ victis!*

With the exception of the British press the press of every country considers our terms very "strong." "The attitude of the Americans would be preposterous even if they had acknowledged from the beginning that they began the war for the purpose of robbing the weak," writes the *Gaulois*, Paris, and the *Journal de l'Ain* says:

"France—for example—was very unfortunate in 1870. Her victorious enemy occupied a large share of her territory. But Germany returned the larger part of what she had conquered. The United States demands not only what she has conquered, but what she is confident Spain can not defend if the struggle is resumed."

The Germans are very much displeased that some American papers draw comparisons between the late war with Spain and the Franco-German war. The *Neue Preussische Zeitung* argues to the following effect:

Germany for hundreds of years was subject to French attacks, and would have been compelled to take Metz and Strasburg even if they had not been German cities. Spain has never harmed the United States; the opposite is the case. Special care was taken by Germany to follow the language line in regaining her lost provinces, and purely French districts were not annexed. As a matter of fact, Alsace and Lorraine are to-day once more German in sympathy. A war by regenerated Spain to recover Cuba and Porto Rico would be more like the war of 1870.

The Paris correspondent of the Berlin *Tageblatt* relates that

UNCLE SAM: "Come, my friend, don't be ungrateful; don't you feel relieved?"—*Humoristische Blätter, Vienna.*

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intervention on the part of some powers is not beyond all possibility, but he does not give the source of his information. The *Kölnische Zeitung* says:

"The policy of the 'open door,' so long practised by Spain in the Philippines, will be at an end under American auspices, and not only Germany, but England will suffer. But independently of this the American demands are preposterous from a purely humane point of view. The way the Americans suck the last drop of blood of their helpless opponent must turn the sympathies of the whole world toward Spain. . . . One would think that even Americans would feel ashamed."

The Madrid *Imparcial* fears that Spain is hopelessly drifting to state bankruptcy.

There is one phase of the peace negotiations which we do not find commented upon in any European paper as yet. In the discussion over the question whether the United States should assume the debt of the Philippines, a third party is interested whose opinion may not be altogether without weight, as the papers in the far East point out. The Kobe *Herald* says:

"'I can raise an army of one hundred thousand men at any time, and I can put in the field sixty-seven thousand men armed with rifles.' These are the words of Aguinaldo, used only a few weeks ago when he was boasting of his fighting strength to a press correspondent. The great 'Philippine Washington,' as he has been termed, glories in the possession of nine thousand military prisoners, and his recently constituted provisional government now claims to be operating in twenty-eight provinces. . . . He has referred with some amount of pride to the fact that recently over fifty thousand Krag-Jorgensen rifles and cartridges have been stored in one province alone for the use of the insurgents in time of need. . . . Aguinaldo apparently will be content with nothing save absolute independence, and with his army behind him it is safe to assume that he will try to secure it even at the point of the bayonet. . . . Indeed, it seems that whether there is American occupation or not, life in the Philippines with the insurgent army still organized will not be altogether a bed of roses."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHY IS GREAT BRITAIN ARMING?

DURING one phase of the Fashoda incident, it seemed as tho France were unwilling to withdraw the detachment which had so gallantly fought its way across Africa. Great Britain then began war preparations, altho not on a very extensive scale. France sounded Russia as regards her willingness to beard the lion, but the answer must have been unfavorable. The French papers acknowledged that France is no match for Great Britain single-handed; they explained that the hearts of Frenchmen are set upon making the next Parisian World's Fair a success; they admitted that France is too much engrossed with home affairs to make war; but Great Britain continued to arm. The French now think that England means to provoke a struggle. The British press, never noted for international courtesy, is certainly less than ever inclined to show politeness to the neighbor across the Channel. *Money*, London, points out that it is good for English stocks if some other nation is forced "to knuckle under," and adds:

"On the present occasion it happens that the news which has imparted a more cheerful tone to the markets, and given us the assurance of peace, is the outcome of the firm stand taken by the Government; and we have the satisfaction of seeing this knuckling-under process being performed by France. It is true that there are deep transpontine threats on the part of the Anglophobists in the French press that 'a time will come'; but this piece of melodramatic bluff alarms nobody."

The St. James's Gazette thinks England must tell the world that she is very sorry, but that she really can not keep her promise to evacuate Egypt. The Newcastle *Chronicle* says:

"In every part of the world Britannia's navies and cohorts have been paraded armed to the teeth ready to face antagonists rash enough to provoke her too far. . . . We have seen the good result, and this, we hope, will be repeated in the case of the necessary adjustment of the boundary between the Anglo-Egyptian sphere of the Nile valley and the French Kongo colony where it impinges on the Sudan. The preservation of peace is one of the greatest functions which has been fulfilled by the British empire, and it is one of the most important contributaries to the success of British civilization. A rupture of that peace, if it were honorably avoidable, would be a disastrous retrogression."

The Outlook, London, points to the slaughter of the Dervishes as a warning to other rash people: "At Omdurman we poured out the blood of ten thousand Dervishes. It was a *battue*, the horrid completeness of which was almost without parallel. We put the bloody business through by pluck and hard fighting, and also by the assistance of the modern machinery of war which our long pockets enabled us to buy." A writer in *Blackwood's Magazine* in all seriousness suggests that England go to war to inspire her poets and novelists. There are a few dissentient opinions, however. Henry Labouchere, in *Truth*, says England should be fair to France in giving her an equivalent for evacuating Fashoda. So does *The Daily Chronicle*, which expresses itself to the following effect:

France is entitled to some compensation, not for Fashoda, but for the partial loss of her historical position in Egypt, for having paid for the construction of the Suez Canal, and for England's failure to evacuate Egypt, despite her promises to do so. All these are reasonable claims, which can not be set at naught by the Marchand expedition, whatever the aim of that expedition may have been. We certainly expect that Great Britain will act fairly and refrain from cynical allusions to France's position in Tunis, especially as that position does not altogether compare with the British occupation of Egypt.

The Westminster Gazette, too, advises moderation and warns France that Great Britain will make common cause with Germany. *The Saturday Review*, however, regards Germany as England's most dangerous competitor, and advises the use of Britain's armaments against William the Witless and his barbarous Teutons.

The French are evidently inclined to go to great lengths rather than have a war. Continental papers are not very much in sympathy with England. The Amsterdam *Handelsblad* says: "What on earth are the English making such a display for?" The *Indépendance Belge* thinks "it is evident that England means to force a fight with France since that country is at a disadvantage." The Germans think that England displays her navy because the danger of war is past. The *Kladderadatsch*, a very good exponent of public opinion in Germany, pictures John Bull as follows:

"He's a great old fellow, is John Bull! Goes out when nobody is around, rattles mightily with his sword, and waves at the four corners of the world with a whoop and a yell. Then he sits down to dinner and says to himself: 'What a frightful carnage there would be if you were to give way to your pugnacious instincts, John. They all ought to thank you for your moderation.'"

The French are very quiet, altho they express their hope to be able to turn the tables upon the English at some future date. The *Soleil*, Paris, says:

"And so the heroism of Marchand and his brave companions will remain useless. The glory of having accomplished the most difficult and perilous expedition across continental Africa that was ever known will doubtless remain to them; but the responsibility of having humiliated France remains with the republican government. Yet we do not reproach the present authorities for having yielded to the injunctions of Great Britain. They could not, perhaps, do otherwise. But former administrations, those which originally sent Marchand on his errand, must be blamed for their incapacity."

The *Petit Parisien* commends the French public upon its cool and calm reasoning in the matter. The *Éclair* and *Figaro* ad-

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vise the French Government to refrain from diplomatic intercourse with Great Britain for some time. The *Journal des Débats* expresses itself in substance as follows:

France, preoccupied with internal matters, did not intend to push the matter to extremes. But France did not expect to be treated with unnecessary rudeness. Englishmen have always claimed that the honor of their country demanded that their pioneers should be supported, and yet they ridicule the wish of Frenchmen to uphold the Marchand mission, tho it has few equals in history as regards intrepidity and staying power. The recollection of Britain's present attitude may yet do harm to her at some future time.

The *Kölnische Zeitung*, Cologne, says:

"Brennus, who threw his sword into the scale with a cynical *væ victis!* was hardly more distasteful to the Romans than Salisbury is to-day to the French. . . . If only some conciliatory element had been introduced! When, in 1885, England was forced to knuckle down to Russia in 1885, Alexander III. promised that the question of Central Asia should be submitted to arbitration. This enabled Gladstone to retire gracefully. But these same English built no such golden bridge to the French, and so the French must, for the time being, allow themselves to be treated as a nation of second rank—and nobody need be told how John Bull acts toward the weaker."

Meanwhile the French take special precautions. Thus, according to the *Petit Journal*, Paris, destroyers are on guard before Biserta night and day, to prevent the port from being closed by sinking a ship in the channel.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

MAJOR MARCHAND and his one hundred and fifty Sudanese will be withdrawn from Fashoda, "their position being untenable," as the Paris *Petite République* explains, "in the presence of the force of fifteen hundred Sudanese in the British service, and reinforcements difficult to obtain." The French contingent will, according to latest accounts, retire to the shores of the Red Sea. But the French republic does not give up its claim to the Bahr-el-Ghazel region, in which, as the London *Standard* remarks, "some thirty Fashodas have been planted," and the danger of war has been accentuated rather than removed. It may safely be asserted that, since the war of 1870, when the French were very confident of their victory, the press of no country have proclaimed so confidently the downfall of their opponent as the British papers proclaim the destruction of France in case of war. *The Morning Post*, London, expresses itself to the following effect in the course of a long article:

The French are hardly worth considering as a power to-day, and they know it. They only play the part of the dog in the manger. They are declining continually, and their attempts at colonizing are only the outcome of jealousy. Neither in war nor in peace are they to be taken seriously. They could not colonize if they wanted to do so. As a civilizing race they are restricted to themselves, their very literature is such that "French" is synonymous with "pornographic" to-day, and if it is not absolutely pornographic, only a handful of idealists prevent that.

The article contains some references to French character which can not be reproduced in a paper like THE LITERARY DIGEST, and closes with the advice to England "to make short work of France." *The St. James's Gazette* hopes "that no English paper will publish anything that may be of advantage to the French." The Newcastle *Chronicle*, a very good representative of an English bourgeois paper, declares that England's present free-trade policy is enough to satisfy foreigners as to their right to trade, and that the flag of another nation in regions claimed as British must not be tolerated. The paper concludes as follows:

"But the hoisting of the French flag and the presence of a French armed force within the British sphere will not be tolerated. There the matter rests for the present, and it remains with the French to repair with as good grace as they can, and as speedily as possible, the blunder which they wilfully committed, notwithstanding the British protest that such a course would be considered an unfriendly action. Probably the French now see that they have enough trouble at home to deal with without rushing into a war which could not fail to bring ruin on France. But the fear is that France will seek relief from internal dissensions in a foreign war."

There are a few voices on the other side among Englishmen, but they are not heard very much above the din. *The Westminster Gazette* thinks that, altho England should try "to get as much as possible into the hotchpotch brought on by the present commotion," as it would be worth the while for Great Britain, "a war with France would be a serious misfortune," and the Manchester *Guardian* says:

"Our own claims to the Bahr-el-Ghazel rest on an agreement with Germany, which is valueless as against France. In spite of that agreement, we never set foot in the province; the French may be said to have been in more or less effective occupation since 1896, when M. Liotard visited Dem Suliman, the ancient capital of the province, and found it deserted. Whether technically derelict or not, the French, at any rate, found it actually derelict, and their contention that the Bahr-el-Ghazel was, therefore, *terra nullius*—no man's land—is sound for precisely the same reasons that their similar contention with regard to Fashoda is quite untenable."

The French keep very cool. They wish to prevent any possible hitch to their World's Fair in 1900, and they are very much preoccupied with the Dreyfus case. "We do not," says the humorist of the Paris *Illustration*, "we do not hate the English because they bother us about Fashoda," and he continues:

"Fashoda isn't worth a single torpedo. We do not mind their burning Joan d'Arc; that's a long time ago. Nor do we hate them because they vanquished Napoleon at Waterloo and sent him to St. Helena. Napoleon is very dead now. Even that we meet their ugly faces all over the world, including the grand opera, does not disturb us; that their newspapers insult us, that they take our money to fatten their promoters, that we get seasick crossing the Channel, for all this we can forgive them. But we *do* draw the line when they bother us just as we are about to investigate *the* case."

The *Gaulois* thinks Britain "should be satisfied with the humiliation to which France has consented in withdrawing her brave men from Fashoda." The *Petite République* is sure that England means to force a war. The *Echo de Paris* says:

"In London people understand better than in Paris what power France would have if she could carve out the African empire which Great Britain claims for herself. The dream of a French Abyssinia disturbs the British, for its realization would ruin their influence on the Red Sea. The English simply dread honest competition in trade, that is why they regard French progress as an aggression."

The *Temps* thinks that England, whose power is rated so high in her own newspapers, hopes to get a cheap diplomatic victory while her neighbor is preoccupied. The *Petit Journal*, the paper *par excellence* of the French bourgeois, seeing that it has nearly 1,250,000 circulation, is very bitter and says:

"England has prepared a long time for this humiliation of France. She has done her best to bring about the right political constellation. She has organized the rebellion which resulted in the Armenian atrocities; she has caused the Greco-Turkish war, assisted the Dreyfus trouble and the strikes in Paris, caused the rebellion in Abyssinia, roused the natives of the Transvaal against the Boers. The world and justice have a heavy reckoning against England."

In the other countries of Europe the possibility of an Anglo-French struggle is regarded with much equanimity. The *Handelsblad*, a paper which sides with England, nevertheless warns

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the British people that a war with France would cost them more than they bargain for. The attitude of the Germans is best characterized by a saying of Bismarck which at present is quoted much in Germany. The Old Chancellor said:

"If England should ever in a war become wedged between the French horse and the Russian elephant, it is not for Germany to rush to John Bull's assistance with a pitchfork. Let her calmly watch the fat, stiff-shirted old fellow scrunched between the animals, until he cries aloud to God for help."

Perhaps the most remarkable outcome of the present controversy with England is that the French seem to forget their dislike of Germany over it. The *Echo des Mines*, Paris, says:

"This seems curious, but it is nevertheless a fact. The younger generation, which did not see the war with Germany in 1870, says outright: Rather a union with Germany than to retreat before England. It is the old historical dislike of England which shows itself, the dislike which moved people during the time of Napoleon and before Napoleon."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GERMAN AMBITIONS.

HARDLY an English exchange comes to hand without reference to the supposed ambitions of the German Emperor. *The Morning Post*, London, speaking of the manner in which the Emperor addressed his subjects in Turkey, says:

"His theme has been the importance of extending German influence in Turkey, and, more momentous still, the duty which should compel all Germans to cling to their mother country even after they have settled in foreign lands. If the Emperor had been actually thinking of the hundreds and thousands of Germans who have forgotten their Fatherland in the United States and Australia, his remarks on this point could hardly have been stronger than they were. By apparently small things of this kind is the veil lifted, and the true intention of the enterprising Emperor made clear. Time will show whether or not that intention can become a reality."

The Morning Leader is equally dissatisfied with the Emperor's attempts to arouse patriotism among his recently united people, and says: "The civilized world must bear up as best it can under the sad news we are compelled to print. The German Emperor has not, after all, gone to Jericho!" The paper, moreover, relates that William II. wants Syria, and a part of Morocco, and the Philippines, and Tripoli, and many other parts of the world, to the detriment of the English-speaking peoples. *The Outlook*, nevertheless, thinks that Great Britain, having lost her influence in Turkey, should not play the dog-in-the-manger with regard to that country. It says:

"Great Britain obtained a colonial empire before she could provide for her markets, and at the moment Germany can control markets when she can command few colonies. . . . Asia Minor becomes, therefore, Germany's natural field for territorial and commercial enterprise, and it is vital for Germany to make it a colony of imperial significance. . . . The friendship of Germany can mean little short of the reassertion of Turkish integrity. An effective war has shown the Sultan the value of German military principles as inculcated into the Turkish forces; and the preponderance of Germany's commerce has already imparted a healthier tone to the Turkish exchequer. Great Britain can do nothing but accept the inevitable, reflecting that the presence of Germany as a political power at Constantinople, and a religious force at Jerusalem, is a harbinger to those commercial relations between Turkey and this country which under the rule of Russia would have been perilous, if not impossible."

Throughout the British empire there is no objection to an estrangement between Russia and Germany on account of German ambitions in the East. As the Montreal *Witness* puts it: "If Russia turns upon Germany in the near East, Great Britain will have a breathing spell for a time and the Continent will be in a hurly-burly." Less easy the British papers find the solution of the Philippine question, in which they have assigned to Germany the position of bell-the-cat with regard to the United States. Says *The Westminster Gazette:*

"Lord Salisbury gravely hints at fresh international problems. . . . Is it the question of the Philippines in which the German Emperor is said to take a rather dangerous personal interest? The United States will naturally look to us to support them against any effort to snatch what they claim to be theirs by 'right of conquest.' The seizure of any of the islands or even its purchase might constitute a fresh Fashoda question at the far end of the globe."

The paper admits that it would be rather awkward to oppose the Emperor if his support is wanted in the Egyptian, Delagoa Bay, and Chinese questions. Curiously enough, the French do not share the opinion of the British that Germany will assist England in a struggle over Egypt. The *Éclair*, Paris, says:

"People who are informed of what is going on at Cairo know very well that the German and French agents in Egypt are on the best possible terms. A thousand little incidents show that Germany means to act in exactly the same way as France, that is to say, that she protests against the British occupation of the land of the Pharaohs."

The *Temps* and many other French papers declare that Germany holds the key to the problem. Nor are the Russians very ready to act upon the suggestion of the British. The *Sviet*, referring to the Emperor's increasing influence in Turkey, expresses itself in the main as follows:

The Emperor's voyage must necessarily bear fruit. German trade and industry have taken root in Turkey and will increase very quickly. The number of German citizens in Turkey will grow, and their political and economical influence will make itself felt. But neither Russia nor France has need to be very jealous. It will take a long time to make the Germans so predominant that other nations are crowded out.

The *Tribuna*, Rome, declares that the rumor that Germany means to obtain Tripoli is without foundation. Italy need not fear for *her* interests.

The German papers do not profess to be in their Emperor's confidence, but they enable us to gage German public opinion, which appears to be that Germany, altho she can not allow herself to be crowded out in any part of the globe, should be very moderate in her demands and abstain from annexing territory for the mere pleasure of boasting of the extent of German colonial expansion. In a long article, the *Preussische Jahrbücher*, Berlin, expresses itself with regard to Turkey to the following effect:

With her limited territory and her ever-increasing population, Germany must endeavor to extend her influence or retire from her place among the great powers. The latter she has no intention to do. But she may be moderate, and has been so. She has taken generally only what others did not want. Her African possessions were called valueless by other nations. In Turkey she interferes with no one. Austria has too many internal troubles to assume new responsibilities. England, France, Russia have treated Turkey as an enemy and are not welcome to the Turks. Germany, on the other hand, does not intend to conquer Turkey. She follows new methods. Her industries, her trade, her army methods, her engineers, her teachers may become predominant in Turkey without imposing upon the Turks a "protectorate." German emigrants within the territory of the Sultan need not renounce their allegiance, and that is enough. At the same time Germany is better off if she strengthens the Sultan than if she weakens him. Whoever needs protection can apply to Germany for it.

The *Vossische Zeitung*, Berlin, thinks the British make a mistake in attempting to embroil their hated German rival in wars while yet fishing for an Anglo-German compact. The *Tageblatt* asserts that Germany is perfectly neutral in the Egyptian question. The *Kieler Zeitung* asserts that it will be due to the malice of other nations, who have accustomed themselves to the idea that Germans should work for any country but their own, if at some future time Germany becomes less moderate in her ambitions. The *Kölnische Zeitung* is pleased to see that France is more friendly. As a matter of fact, so influential a publication as the *Revue des Revues* publishes an article in which Frenchmen are told that they can have German friendship if they will remember that in 1870 Germany only took back her own. With regard to the Philippines, Germany certainly has no extraordinary ambitions. "She has certain treaty rights there, which she will require to be respected," says the *Ost-asiatische Lloyd*, Shanghai, "and she will not allow the islands to be partitioned among two or three powers without demanding her share, for the British and the Americans would be the first to ridicule her for her weakness. But she does not intend to interfere in favor of Spain."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

GLADSTONE AND THE JUBILEE SINGERS.

THE musical director of the troupe of "Jubilee Singers" who, in 1875-77, "sang out of the pockets of the English people the great fund which transformed their school into a university," was Theodore F. Seward, now of New York City. In *The Church Union* (October), he writes of the reception given the singers in England, and especially of that given them at Hawarden by Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone.

Nearly every city and town in England, Scotland, Wales, and the north of Ireland was visited, and the size of the audience was always limited only by the size of the hall. The religious character of the audiences and the nature of some of the prejudices then entertained led to an ingenious stratagem:

"The audiences were drawn almost wholly from the religious classes. This fact led to a curious experience in the management of the entertainments. It seems that among the nonconformists of Great Britain the feeling with regard to attending concerts is, or was at that time, the same as it was a generation ago among religious people in America with reference to going to the theater or opera. A mixed program of secular and sacred music—as, for instance, 'My love is like a red, red rose,' followed by Handel's 'He was despised,' or Mendelssohn's 'O rest in the Lord'—was regarded as sacrilegious, and not to be tolerated by earnest Christian people. If our entertainments had been announced (or, as the Scotchmen say, 'intimated') as concerts, they would have failed. Therefore the title, 'Services of Song,' was adopted; and under this guise the multitudes were captured. There was nothing wrong or 'tricky' in this concession to public opinion, as the slave songs are deeply religious in their spirit, and it only required a little care in making sure that the other parts of the program did not conflict with the religious element of the songs."

Invitations to dine, Mr. Seward says, many of them from the highest classes, were so frequent that scarcely one in ten of them could be accepted. One of those accepted came from Mr. Gladstone and his wife, and here is the story of the occasion:

"Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone were standing on the steps ready to receive us. Their greeting was so cordial, so simple, unaffected, and natural, that a feeling of embarrassment was impossible. How they could so completely banish from our minds all consciousness of the intellectual and social difference between their estate and ours, it is not easy to understand. Certainly it is not possible to describe or analyze it, except to say that it was a consummate fruit of the highest breeding. Their culture, so far from raising a barrier between us, was used as a medium for closer fellowship; and this is surely the essence of Christian courtesy—*noblesse oblige*.

"The entire afternoon and evening were devoted to our entertainment and pleasure, with the exception of a brief interval when our host excused himself to write an important paper for presentation in Parliament the following day. The best hour was the one spent in Mr. Gladstone's library, where he showed us innumerable relics and souvenirs of interesting occasions, presentations from cities, corporations, etc. By no means of least interest was the table on which were lying a number of axes of different shapes and sizes which he used in his favorite recreation of felling trees. His special preference among them was an American ax. The handle had been split at the end, and was bound around for some distance from the head with a strong cord. He said there was a give in the handle resulting from the split, which gave a slight relief to the hand as the blow was struck.

"After the indoor treasures had been examined, Mr. Gladstone took us about the park and especially to see the picturesque ruin of a castle of the time of Edward I., which adorns one part of his wide domain. To have an ivy-mantled ruin on one's private grounds seemed a rare privilege to us Americans, who had just been 'twitted' by Mr. Ruskin for our poverty in not even having any public castles on our commonplace continent. Mr. Gladstone assured us that America has given the world ideas and principles which are worth far more than all the ruined castles of Europe. The time is too remote for a full report of his remarks on this and other topics. But in all his association with us, he manifested a spirit of genial comradeship which kept us entirely at our ease. I think that none of us felt any more lack of freedom that if we had been visiting an American home, and were being entertained by the grandfather of the household.

"As the afternoon waned we returned to the drawing-room, and in due time were called to the evening meal. This proved not to be the traditional tea-and-thin-bread-and-butter of an English home in the late afternoon or early evening. It was rather the later meal transferred to this hour for our benefit as guests, who could not stay to the usual ten-o'clock supper. And in the conduct of the meal, a fact is to be mentioned which may fairly be regarded as of historic meaning and interest. We were led to the table by our host and hostess, and so seated as to leave alternate vacant chairs, as if for other expected guests. The servants were dismissed from the room, and Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone themselves waited on us. After all were well supplied, and we had fairly begun our repast, then the other members of the family and a few guests came in, and they and Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone took the unoccupied seats, being thus distributed among our party. The servants were then recalled, and served the company in ordinary form.

"The motive beneath this act of very special courtesy can, I think, be easily discerned. England was responsible for introducing slavery into the American colonies. Here was a company of the children of bondage, who were engaged in a laudable effort to remove its degrading effects, and to elevate their own race. 'Let the occasion be used to express in as marked a degree as possible our sympathy with their efforts, and our desire to aid them in their good work.' Somewhat along this line of reasoning, it may be supposed, did the noble-souled Premier and his wife decide to bestow such unusual honor.

"The remainder of the evening was occupied in a social way. The only other incident worth recording was the singing of 'John Brown's Body' by the troupe. They had sung a number of slave melodies—of which the English people could never have enough—and Mr. Gladstone asked for the John Brown song:

'Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord.'

"His appearance during the singing was a *tableau-vivant* that one who witnessed it could never forget. He stood near the piano in an attitude of absorbed attention. As the *verve* and fire of the singers increased with the rising sentiment of the words culminating in the line, 'His soul is marching on,' Mr. Gladstone's imperial form seemed to rise in sympathy; his chest dilated and his dark eyes flashed fire. His spirit was evidently stirred to the depths. He was himself a fine singer, and we urged him to sing a song for us, but he could not be induced to yield to our persuasions, apparently feeling that after that song anything else would be an anti-climax.

"At ten oclock the carriages were called, our genial host and hostess placed us in them, closed the doors with a final benediction, and we drove back to the Chester station, each with a Gladstone autograph in his album and with a single thought in every mind: 'Of all the privileges we have enjoyed on this small planet, one that will ever remain among our choicest memories is the visit to Hawarden Castle.'"

THE *Ost-asiatische Lloyd*, Shanghai, confirms the report circulating in German papers that the momentary cause of disagreement between Dewey and Diederichs at Manila was a mistake on the part of one of Admiral Dewey's subalterns. "The American admiral," says the paper, "behaved very correctly. Naval officers are not in the habit of threatening to use force, and the American commander is no exception to this rule."

CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:

Permit me a few words relatively to Kipling's "Truce of the Bear," and the article concerning the same that appeared in THE LITERARY DIGEST of November 12. The reader of the poem can not but wonder as to the reason that impelled its author to apply the appellation "Adam-zad" to the Bear, when aside from poetic license any special name would seem unnecessary. Be this as it may; and whether the poem itself is or is not Russophobic, it is nevertheless certain that when "Adam-zad" is pronounced trippingly on the tongue, it has a marked phonetic similarity to the epithet "a damn Czar."

G. G. FAUGHT.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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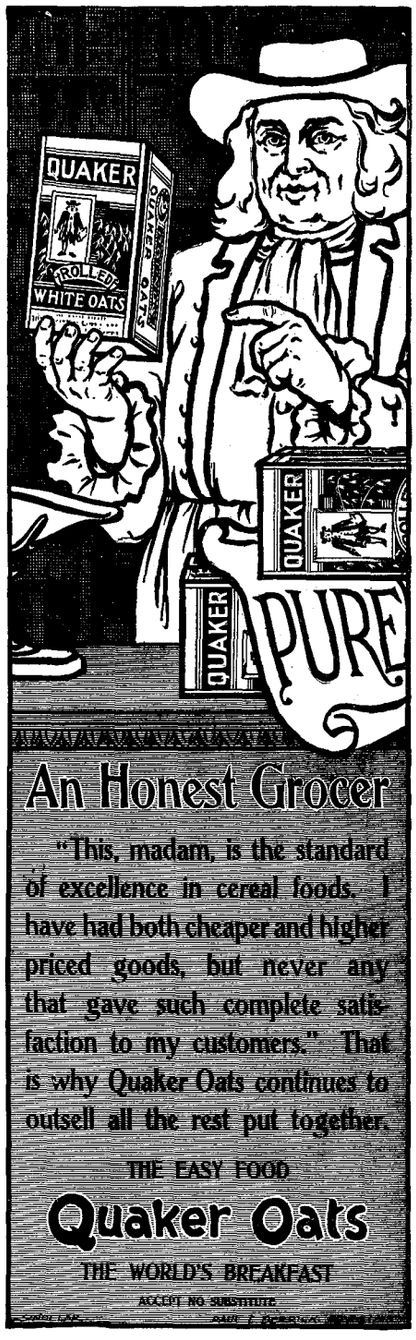

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It is a powder made from the most nourishing elements of meat, prepared for the nutriment and stimulus of weak systems. May be taken in water, milk, tea, coffee, etc.

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FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

Germany is to have a new canal—really two main canals, one joining the Rhine with the Dortmund-Ems canal, and one joining the Dortmund-Ems canal with the Elbe. This combination will unite all the North German waterways, making cheap transportation possible to almost all parts of the empire, the Rhine being navigable to Mannheim. Side canals are to run to Osnabruck, Hildesheim, Peine, Brunswick, Magdeburg, and possibly to Nienburg. The cost of the canal and branches is estimated at 162,000,000 marks ($38,566,000). One half of a pfennig (0.119 cent) per ton is to be paid on goods that go now by rail, under special or exceptional rates. Other goods are to pay from three fourths to 1 pfennig (from 0.178 to 0.238 cent), these rates to be per kilometer (0.62137 mile).

Consul-General Gowey sends from Yokohama a clipping from *The Japan Herald*, to the effect that the market quotations of camphor are at present very low, which is due to the large shipments from Formosa to London, Bombay, and Germany direct. There are four camphor refineries in Japan, *viz.*, the Nippon Camphor Company, the Sumitomo Camphor Manufactory, the Fukiai Camphor Refinery, and a factory belonging to Messrs. Lucas & Co., in Kobé, which is the only port in Japan engaged in that line of trade, camphor being refined there to the amount of 1,500,000 pounds this year, valued at 6,500,000 yen ($3,250,000).

A comparison of the statistics of imports of manufactured goods from the United States into Canada from June 30, 1893, to June 30, 1898, with the statistics of imports from Great Britain into Canada for the same period shows forcibly the fact that the United States has been gradually but steadily capturing more and more of this trade, and that during the same period Great Britain has been losing its hold.

The following (according to Consul-General Bittenger, at Montreal) is a list of some of the goods imported from Great Britain into Canada, the import of which in 1897 was less than in 1893, while the import of the same class of goods from the United States exceeded that of 1893.

Articles.	Increase of Imports from United States into Canada in 1897 over 1893.	Decrease of Imports from Great Britain in 1897 below 1893.
Carpets	31,000	44,000
Carriages	1,300,000	131,000
Watches and cases	110,700	8,300
Cotton goods	15,000	752,000
Glass and crockery	37,000	138,000
Hats, caps, etc.	176,000	295,000
Jewelry, etc.	74,000	32,000
Agricultural implements	356,000	3,300
All other iron goods	1,541,000	3,613,000
Tin goods	61,000	103,000
Sundry metal goods	310,000	323,000
Scientific instruments	2,900	37,000
Paints and colors	76,000	79,000
Silks and ribbons	34,400	146,400
Dress and piece goods	31,000	171,100
Wood, and manufactures of	735,000	30,000
Wool and woolen goods	25,000	4,438,600

Consul Hanna writes from San Juan that "no American seeking work should come to Porto Rico." In a recent letter to the State Department he says:

"I have said to business men in the United States that, in my opinion, they would be disappointed if they came here now to establish themselves; that the time had not yet arrived for an American to

FENCING For Poultry, **half cost of Netting.** Also best Farm Yard, Cemetery Fences, Iron Posts, Gates, etc. I can save you money. Freight paid. Catalogue free.
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If you have not time to write for our catalogue, it will be safe to order direct from what we offer here. Each article is strictly HIGH-GRADE—much better, in fact, than you will expect from what we say of it.

Turkish Rocker

$29.50 buys this luxurious easy chair, No. 677 direct from factory, *freight prepaid*, sent "On Approval," to be returned *at our expense* if not positively the best leather chair ever sold at so low a price.

COVERED with best quality machine-buffed genuine leather. Has genuine hair cushions, tufted back, spring rockers, and ball-bearing casters. Choice of maroon, olive-green, or russet color leather. At retail, a similar chair costs $45 to $60.

Ladies' Mahogany Desk

$9.75 buys this dainty desk direct from the factory, *freight prepaid*, sent "On Approval," to be returned *at our expense* if not positively the best ladies' desk ever sold at so low a price. A dainty birthday or wedding gift.

FRONT is *figured mahogany*, tastily inlaid with pearl and white holly. Has French legs both back and front, two locks. Small drawer inside, places for paper, pen, ink, etc. Bottom of large drawer is of pretty bird's-eye maple. Trimmings are all solid brass (not plated), including the crest. This desk is polished like a piano, and from a dealer will cost $15 to $20. Ask for Catalogue.

Mahogany Music Cabinet

$8.00 buys this nice music cabinet, direct from the factory, *freight prepaid*, sent "On Approval," to be returned *at our expense* if not positively the best music cabinet obtainable at so low a price.

FRONT is figured mahogany, tastily inlaid with mother-of-pearl and white holly. Has French legs, adjustable shelves, and lock. Trimmings are solid brass, and bottom of drawer is pretty bird's-eye maple. This cabinet has a rich polish finish, and from a dealer will cost $12 to $15.

Home Desk

$19.50 buys this beautiful home desk, direct from the factory, *freight prepaid*, sent "On Approval," to be returned *at our expense* if not positively the best obtainable at so low a price.

THE DESIGN of this desk is almost perfection for a "home" desk. It combines all the practical features of a regular office desk—roll top, letter file, book stalls, sliding arm rest, plenty of drawers, pigeonholes, ball-bearing casters, etc.—and in a way that is graceful, artistic, and full of style. At retail it would cost from $25 to $35.

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go into business in Porto Rico. I believe the time will come when this will be a good field for the investment of American capital, and when nearly all kinds of business conducted in an American style will be profitable; but that time will not come until the island has American government, until the laws of the United States are enforced, and tariff changes made. Then, I believe, this island will take on new life; but our people who think of doing business in Porto Rico should be made to understand that the existing high duty on American products prohibits their shipping building material, machinery for factories or plantations, etc., or establishing any kind of business with profit. Most of our business men who have come here simply look the island over, pronounce it rich and possessing golden prospects for the future, but decide that it is too early to invest. The American press should inform our merchants and business men of the true situation.

Codfish is the principal food article imported into Porto Rico, and our consul at San Juan says that Nova Scotia dealers consider that island their best market. In many cases the dealers of Nova Scotia visit Porto Rico to buy molasses and pay for it in codfish. The consul says there is no reason why New England dealers in codfish should not supply the Porto Rican market in the future.

PERSONALS.

THE well-known economist and writer, David Ames Wells, who died recently, was a thorough Yankee, his father having been descended from Thomas Welles, Governor of the colony of Connecticut from 1655 to 1658, and his mother from David Ames, who built the first national armory at Springfield.

The close of the Civil War brought Mr. Wells prominently into public life. He was then a resident of Troy, N. Y., and read an essay on "Our Burden and Strength" before a private literary club. The essay dwelt directly on the resources and debt-paying ability of the United States, and was received with great enthusiasm in the Northern States.

This pamphlet made a great impression upon President Lincoln, and early in 1865 he sent for Mr. Wells to confer on the best methods of dealing with the enormous debt which the war had accumulated, and for the relief of the burden of taxation under which the people were staggering.

Congress, in March, 1865, created a commission of three persons to inquire into and report on the subject of raising by taxation such revenue as was necessary to supply the wants of the Government and the best method of raising the same. Mr. Wells was appointed chairman of this commission.

Mr. Wells's work in the interest of a new revenue basis so impressed Congress that in 1866 an act was passed making him "special commissioner of the revenue." Most of the laws passed between 1865 and 1870 on the redrafting of the whole system of internal-revenue laws, the reduction and final abolition of the cotton tax, the origination of the system and use of stamps for the collection of taxes on tobacco and fermented liquors and distilled spirits, and many other reconstructions, were passed at Mr. Wells's suggestion.

Mr. Wells made a trip abroad in 1865 to investigate every form of competitive industry, with a view of drafting a new tariff. The result of this visit was to change Mr. Wells from a strong pro-

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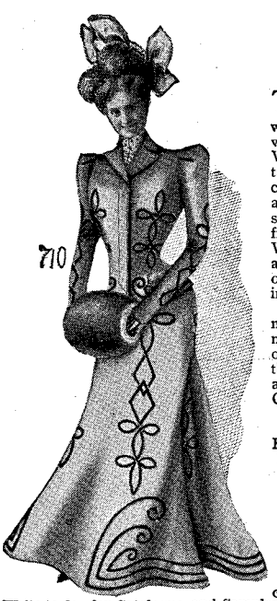

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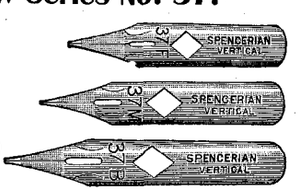

That is for inserting a pointed instrument to eject the pen from the holder, and to prevent the ink from flowing back on the pen and soiling the fingers.

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tectionist to a free-trader, and on his return he began an aggressive campaign against what he termed existing evils in the system of revenue taxations.

"DENVER is so young," says a correspondent of the Boston *Transcript*, "that General Denver, for whom it is named, is still living and visited the city a few years ago. This is a rare honor. Washington never saw the great city which he knew would bear his name. Lieutenant Duluth, the intrepid French officer of the lake region, had been in his grave two hundred years before the city that perpetuates his fame was founded. It has been General Denver's good fortune to live to see his namesake possess a population of 170,000 and rank high among the thriving towns of the West."

Current Events.

Monday, November 21.

—**Senator Quay** and his son, Richard S., are indicted for misuse of bank funds.

—The **Cuban commission** to visit President McKinley, headed by General Garcia, arrives at New York.

—The hospitality of **Portsmouth, England,** has been extended to "any American squadron proposing to visit the port."

—The *Maria Teresa* has been finally abandoned.

—The **American Peace Commissioners** decline to arbitrate the third article of the peace protocol.

Tuesday, November 22.

—A party of wealthy Filipinos arrive in San Francisco to ask the United Stated Government's aid in **recovering property from the Spaniards.**

—The court of appeals of New York declares the **Anti-Scalpers' law unconstitutional.**

—**Colonel Picquart testifies** before the Court of Cassation in the Dreyfus case.

Wednesday, November 23.

—It is reported and denied that the United States Government is negotiating with Great Britain to **lease the island of Socotra** for a coaling-station.

—The **Hawaii Commission holds its first meeting** in Washington.

—**President Iglesias, of Costa Rica,** arrives at Washington and calls upon the President.

—The supreme court of Missouri awards a writ of mandamus against the American and Wells & Fargo Express Companies, compelling them **to pay the war stamp tax.**

—Captain-General **Blanco resigns.**

—**An attempt is made upon the life of the Czar** of Russia as he is returning from Copenhagen.

Thursday, November 24.

—**Annual reports** of the Secretary of Interior and the Director of the Mint are made public.

—A despatch from Manila received in Madrid says that **4,000 American troops were landed at Manila** last week.

—The **Anti-Anarchist conference,** at which all the nations of Europe are represented, opens at Rome.

Friday, November 25.

—The Spanish cabinet sends its instructions to the **Peace Commission** at Paris.

—The testimony in the **Bering Sea case before** the Joint High Commission is closed.

—**The French cabinet authorizes a loan of 270,000,000** francs ($54,000,000) to establish an Indo-Chinese railroad system.

Saturday, November 26.

—The **battle-ship *Wisconsin* is launched** at San Francisco.

—**Marines are landed at Tien-Tsin,** China, from the cruiser *Boston*, to protect the American legation at Peking.

—**Dr. Lyman Abbott resigns** his pastorate of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn.

—Through the efforts of the **United States Minister at Constantinople** permits are to be issued to foreigners to travel in the interior of Asia Minor.

—General **Blanco formally resigns** as governor-general of Cuba, and is succeeded by General Castellanos.

Sunday, November 27.

—**Charles W. Couldock,** the veteran actor, dies.

—The Spanish cabinet has agreed upon instructions to Señor Montero Rios, president of the **Spanish Peace Commission,** for the joint session in Paris, at which the treaty will be signed.

CATARRH OF THE STOMACH

A Pleasant, Simple, but Safe and Effectual Cure for it.

Catarrh of the stomach has long been considered the next thing to incurable. The usual symptoms are a full or bloating sensation after eating, accompanied sometimes with sour or watery risings, a formation of gases, causing pressure on the heart and lungs, and difficult breathing; headaches, fickle appetite, nervousness and a general played-out, languid feeling.

There is often a foul taste in the mouth, coated tongue, and if the interior of the stomach could be seen it would show a slimy, inflamed condition.

The cure for this common and obstinate trouble is found in a treatment which causes the food to be readily, thoroughly digested before it has time to ferment and irritate the delicate mucous surfaces of the stomach. To secure a prompt and healthy digestion is the one necessary thing to do, and when normal digestion is secured the catarrhal condition will have disappeared.

According to Dr. Harlandson, the safest and best treatment is to use after each meal a tablet composed of Diastase, Aseptic Pepsin, a little Nux, Golden Seal, and fruit acids. These tablets can now be found at all drug stores under the name of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, and not being a patent medicine can be used with perfect safety and assurance that healthy appetite and thorough digestion will follow their regular use after meals.

Mr. N. J. Booher, of 2710 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill., writes: "Catarrh is a local condition, resulting from a neglected cold in the head, whereby the lining membrane of the nose becomes inflamed and the poisonous discharge therefrom, passing backward into the throat, reaches the stomach, thus producing catarrh of the stomach. Medical authorities prescribed for me for three years for catarrh of stomach without cure; but to-day I am the happiest of men after using only one box of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. I cannot find appropriate words to express my good feeling. I have found flesh, appetite, and sound rest from their use."

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is the safest preparation as well as the simplest and most convenient remedy for any form of indigestion, catarrh of stomach, biliousness, sour stomach, heartburn, and bloating after meals.

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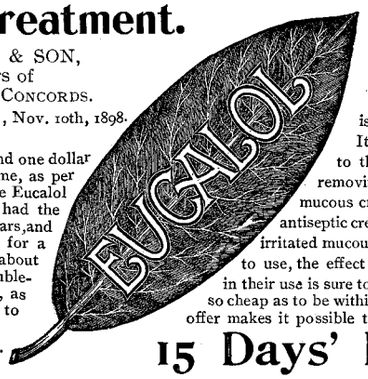

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NASAL CATARRH

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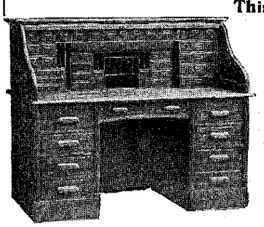

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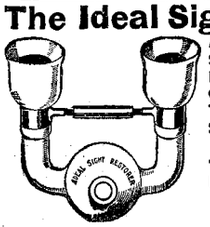

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CHESS.

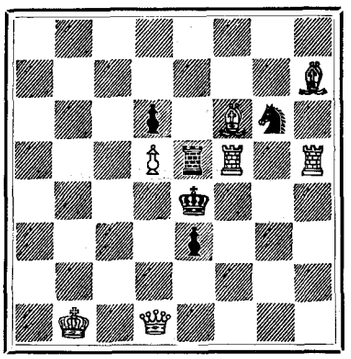
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 335.

BY W. GLEAVE.

A Prize-Winner.

Black—Five Pieces.



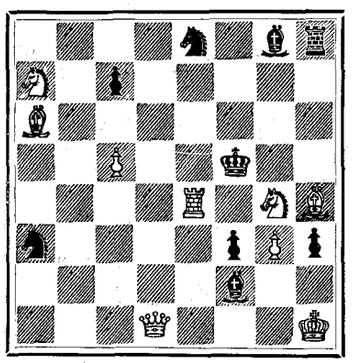
White—Seven Pieces.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 336.

BY JOSEPH KOHN.

Black—Nine Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 330.

1. K—Kt 5 / K—Q 3	2. Q—R 2 ch / K—Q 4, must	3. P—K 4, mate
1. ..... / K—B 4	2. P—K 4 ch / K—K 4	3. Q—R 2, mate
	2. ..... / K—B 5	3. Kt—Q 3, mate
1. ..... / P x P	2. Kt—Q 3 ch / K—Q 3	3. Q—B 6, mate
	2. ..... / K—B 4	3. P—K 4, mate
1. ..... / P—B 4	2. Kt—Q 7 ch / K x P or—Q 3	3. Q—B 6, mate
	2. ..... / K—B 5	3. P—K 3, mate
1. ..... / P—R 6	2. Q—Kt 3, ch / Any	3. P—K 4, mate

Solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; R. M. Campbell, Cameron, Tex.; C. F. Putney, Independence, Ia.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Streed, Cambridge, Ill.; Prof. C. D. Schmitt, University of Tennessee; the Rev. E. C. Haskell, Battle Creek, Mich.; Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; Dr. F. M. Mueller, Jasper, Ind.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Man.; G. M. Fowle, Scio College, Ia.

Comments: "Very *nice* problem, but quite easy"—M. W. H.; "A pretty wrinkle, smoothed in a twinkle"—I. W.B.; "A remarkably fine problem"—F. S. F.; "A delightful study"—R. M. C.; "A beauty, and not so small as it looks"—C. F. P.; "Not difficult but ingenious"—F. H. J.; "An excellent piece of Chess-strategy"—Dr. H. W. F.

Dr W. S. Frick, Philadelphia; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; and W. G. Randall, Riverside, Cal., were successful with 328. C. R. Oldham also solved 329.

S. S. Simpson, San Francisco, sends solutions of 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325.

The Janowsky-Showalter Match.

At the time of going to press 4 games have been played, with the following result: Janowski, 3; Showalter, 0; Draws, 1.

FIRST GAME.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

SHOWALTER. *White.*	JANOWSKY. *Black.*	SHOWALTER. *White.*	JANOWSKY. *Black.*
1 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	18 P—R 3 (f)	P—R 3
2 P—Q B 4	P—K 3	19 B—Q 3	Kt—Kt sq
3 Kt—Q B 3	Kt—K B 3	20 R—Q B sq	Kt—Q 2
4 Kt—B 3	B—K 2	21 Q-Q sq (g)	Kt—B 4
5 B-K B 4(a)	Castles	22 P—Q Kt 4	Kt—Q 2
6 P—K 3	P—Q B 4	23 P-Kt 4 (h)	P—Q R 4
7 P x Q B P	B x P	24 P-Q Kt 5(i)	Kt—B 4
8 Q—B 2 (b)	Kt—B 3	25 R—Kt sq	Kt x B
9 P—Q R 3	R—K sq	26 Q x Kt	B x B P (k)
10 B-Kt 5 (c)	P—Q 5	27 R x B	R x R
11 Castles (d)	P—K 4	28 Q x R	Q x Kt
12 Kt-Q 5 (e)	B—K 3	29 Q—Q 5 (l)	Q—Q 6 ch
13 P—K 4	R—Q B sq	30 K—R 2	R—Q B sq
14 K—Kt sq	B—K 2	31 R-Q Kt sq	P—R 5 (m)
15 Kt x B ch	Q x Kt	32 P—R 4	R—B 6
16 Q—R 4	P—K R 3	33 Resigns.	
17 B x Kt	Q x B		

Notes (abridged) by Emil Kemeny, in The Ledger, Philadelphia.

(a) The text move gives the Q B a favorable development, yet most players prefer the (3) B—Kt 5 move.

(b) Since White played P x B P, he should have continued with P x P, isolating the Black Q P.

(c) In order to guard against the threatening P—K 4. Better, perhaps, was P x P.

(d) R—Q sq, followed by B—K 2 and Castles, was much better, By Castling Q R White can not pursue aggressive tactics without exposing his King.

(e) Preferable was the Kt—K 4. The text-move is not sufficiently aggressive, and gives Black the opportunity to develop the Q B.

(f) Necessary, since B—Kt 5 was threatening.

(g) Hardly satisfactory, for it will enable Black to play Kt—B 4, where it occupies a commanding position. Much better was P—B 5.

(h) A disastrous mistake. Better was K—Kt 2, or Q—K 2.

(i) After this move White is bound to lose a Pawn.

(k) The winning move.

(l) White's game at this stage was a hopeless one. Black was a Pawn ahead and bound to win at least another one.

(m) Much superior to R—B 7 ch or R—B 6, in which case White might have prolonged the struggle by interposing the Rook.

Chess Notation.

The following from the Nashville *Star* is of special interest:

"The betterment of Chess-notation is a matter of frequent comment in these days. It is admitted that the Germanic naming of the squares is superior to ours. With us each square has two designations, with them but one. Thus, White's Q R square is A 1 in the German code, in the English it is for White Q R square and for Black is Q R 8, losing in distinctiveness and also the number of letters used. On the other hand, our notation of the moves is a little simpler than theirs, as, for instance, our move P—K 4 is recorded by them E 2—E 4. When we have to note moves on the King's or Queen's wing, we save nothing; thus our move, P—Q R 4, is marked by them A 2—A 4.

"A blending of the two would produce a perfect system. A German and American, residents of this city, on coming together and having a few informal games, agreed to a more formal match. But there a difficulty occurred. The German didn't know the English method and the American didn't know the German, so they agreed on a new code based on each. The German plan of naming White's first row after the first eight letters and the other squares by figures, and the English method of naming the piece moved, was adopted. Thus P—K 4 in the English and E 2—E 4 in the German code became P—E 4, and P—Q R 4 in English and A 2—A 4 in German became P—A 4. The simplest notation ever used in English is Lowenthal's edition of Morphy's games. Besides other forms, he dropped the dash between the letters, which if misplaced, as it often is by the compositor, will stop any but an experienced player."

Morphy Against a Whole Club.

The following game was played by Morphy blindfold against the whole Versailles Chess Club.

French Defense.

MORPHY. *White.*	VERSAILLES. *Black.*	MORPHY. *White.*	VERSAILLES. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 3	15 P—K Kt 4	Kt—B 3
2 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	16 P—K R 3	R—B sq
3 P x P	P x P	17 P—R 3	R—K sq
4 Kt—K B 3	Kt—K B 3	18 Kt—K 2	P—K R 4
5 B—Q 3	B—Q 3	19 Kt—B 4	K—K R 2
6 Castles	Castles	20 Kt x B	P x Kt
7 Kt—B 3	P—B 4	21 R x P	B x B (a)
8 P x P	B x P	22 R x P ch	K—B sq
9 B-K Kt 5	B—K 3	23 Q x P	R—B 2
10 Q—Q 2	Kt—B 3	24 Kt x B	K R—K 2
11 Q R-Q sq	B—K 2	25 Q—R 6 ch	K—K sq
12 K R-K sq	P—Q R 3	26 R-Kt 8 ch and mates in three moves.	
13 Q—B 4	Kt—K R 4		
14 Q—K R 4	P—K Kt 3		

Note.

(a) Versailles had figured, no doubt, that at this point Morphy would have to sacrifice the R to save the Q, but his next move awoke them.

Chess-Nuts.

The B. C. M. is rather hard on Mr. Franklin K. Young's "Grand Tactics of Chess," when it says: "'Grand Tactics' is a book that should be taken as read. On the table or shelf it can do no harm. But, at best, it must be useless to the Chess-player—*in esse* or *in posse*—so far as the matter of Chess is concerned."

Lasker thinks that Dr. Tarrasch will change his mind about retiring from tournament and match play. Maybe Lasker purposes to prod the Doctor.

The final rounds in the Continental Correspondence Tournament are nearly finished. Charles W. Phillips, of Chicago, wins first prize with the score, 12 wins, 4 drawn games, and 1 loss. Mordecai Morgan of Philadelphia take second prize with a score of 12½ to 4½. The best scores, after the leaders, are: G. A. L'Hommede, Chicago, 10 wins, 2 to play; N. A. Voss, Kansas, 9 wins, 3 to play; W. P. Shiply, Philadelphia, 9½ wins, 2 to play; Frank Smyth, Philadelphia, 10 ½ wins, 1 to play, C. F. Urich, Philadelphia, and J. E. Naraway, Ottawa, Canada, with a completed score of 10½ each.

No lamp is a good one without the chimney made for it.

Go by the Index.

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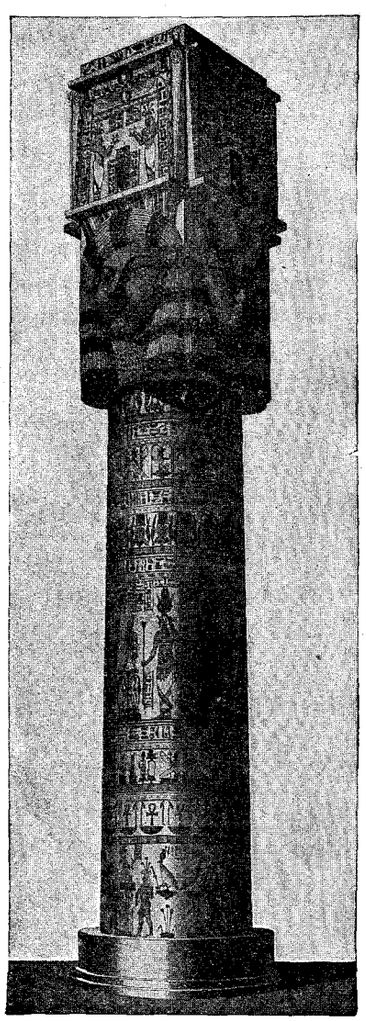

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PROF. OTIS T. MASON, of the Smithsonian Institute, said: "I am proud to see such creditable work done in our country."

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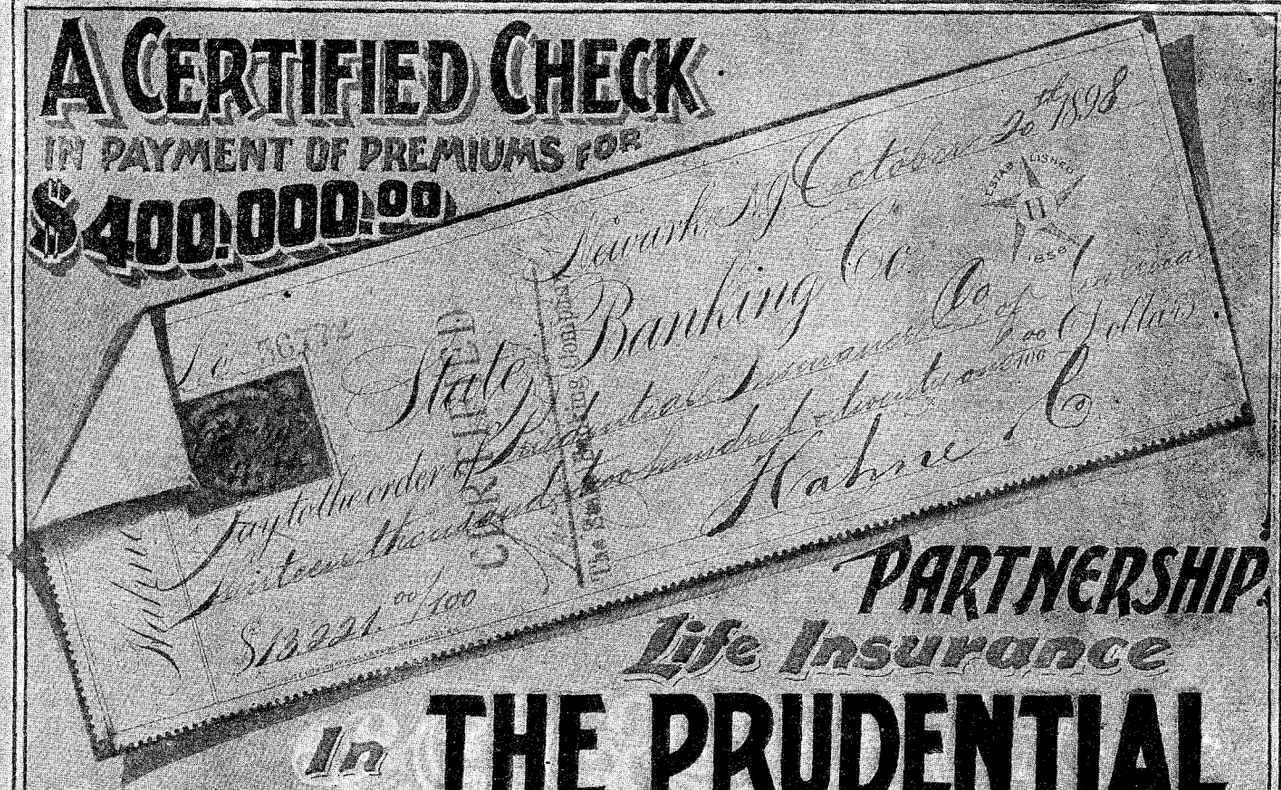

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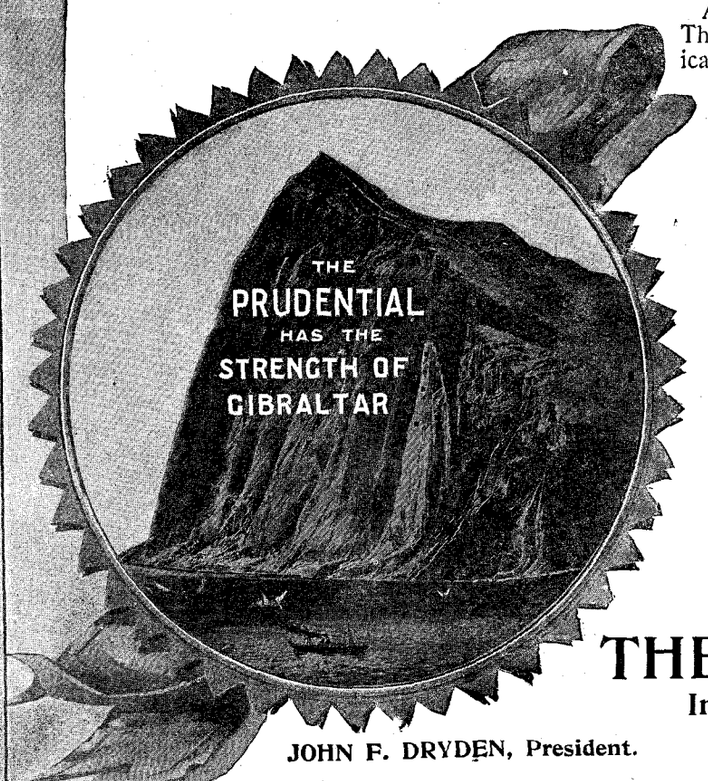

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